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ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

U. S. Takes Up Muscle Shoals

Plan Covers Tennessee Valley

Von Papen Seeks Vatican Aid

Japan Tightens on Asia Trade

Nations Ratify Narcotic Pact

China Echoes With Two Wars

MUSCLE SHOALS, America's white elephant since the World War, appears on the verge of being brought into industrial activity at last. President Roosevelt lays his Tennessee River Valley program before Congress. In a message he recommends rehabilitation and operation of the great Alabama power and nitrate plant and asks establishment of an authority to supervise the development of power, flood control, forest conservation and improvement of agriculture in the Tennessee Valley, a project directly concerning many states. This is the President's experimental first step in development of great natural territorial units—"If we succeed in this," he says, "we can march on."

¶ Rome receives Vice-Chancellor von Papen and Minister Without Portfolio Goering of Germany, who will spend a week on important state business. They will confer with Premier Mussolini, whose four-power pact Germany approves with slight variations, and are believed to seek closer understanding on policies of treaty revision and frontiers in central Europe. Von Papen, a papal chamberlain, will have many conversations with Cardinal Pacelli, Papal Secretary of State. Chancellor Hitler is understood to seek full support by the Catholic Center Party—This would give him an actual majority in Germany.

¶ Washington sees growing interest and activity in the visit of statesmen from many nations to the Executive. While the President's contact with each country will be individual, already possible trade combinations involving several countries are taking form. A triangle of interests between the United States, Canada and Argentina, official circles believe, may show the world what possibilities can be developed. Premier Bennett of Canada may be advised by Prime Minister MacDonald of Britain, who will be present—Record attacks on world slump will enliven late April days.

¶ Japan's commercial campaign rises in the wake of its military campaign in Manchuria. Russians charge stoppage of international traffic along the Chinese Eastern Railway is to snatch business away from them. All North Manchurian cargo is thus diverted to Dairen for shipment aboard Japanese vessels. Great crops of beans that formerly went out of Manchuria to Europe via the CER and Russian railroads will now go out by way of Dairen and the sea. The Russians allege that six large British steamers recently purchased by Japan will go into this trade—Thus looms a Russo-Japanese struggle for control in Northern Asia.

¶ London endeavors to quiet the racial agitation growing out of Germany's treatment of its Jews. Police compel Jewish traders in the East End to remove posters demanding boycott of German goods. Placards attacking Chancellor Hitler are taken from automobile processions. An orderly protest meeting in Trafalgar Square is allowed to proceed. Of deep significance is the resignation of the Marquis of Reading, former Chief Justice and former Viceroy to India, as president and member of the Anglo-German Association—This is the protest of a world figure against a "policy of persecution."

¶ Geneva notes a forward step in the world-wide fight against the traffic in narcotics. The opium convention of 1931 now becomes effective through ratification by 25 countries. All leading narcotic manufacturing nations have signified approval. The convention places stricter regulations than ever before on the production and distribution of opium, morphine, cocaine and other stupefying drugs. Progress in restricting pacts has been slow for a reason that reflects discredit on the human race—Men are loath to give up the profit to be made from wrecking other men's lives.

¶ China bends to fresh blasts of war. Heavy battles are being fought by Japanese and Chinese troops south of the Great Wall. A Japanese news agency says the invaders moved through the passes and punished those who have been annoying them with disorder. Down in Kiangsi Province the Communist army is credited with making fresh gains against government forces. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek returns from the Jehol front—His most effective fighting seems to come when he sees Red.

¶ Alabama sees another chapter written in the now noted case of the Scottsboro Negroes. Heywood Patterson, 19 years old, whose conviction for assault upon two white girls was set aside by the United States Supreme Court, is re-convicted. Negroes loudly protest. The old issue flames anew—Charges of race prejudice make the path of Justice a thorny one in the South.

Germany and Italy to Explore Political and Church Questions

Revision of Peace Treaties and Disarmament Under Discussion at Rome—Hitler Government to Respect Existing Vatican Concordats

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

ROME, April 10—Two objectives touching on important phases of European policy are behind the visit here of Herr Franz von Papen, German Vice-Chancellor, and Capt. Hermann Goering, Minister without portfolio.

The first goal is to examine with the Premier, Signor Benito Mussolini, and other members of the Italian Government the political situation in Europe with particular reference to the Italian plan for a four-power pact, revision of peace treaties and the problem of disarmament.

The second is to discuss with the Vatican various questions affecting the Roman Catholic Church in Germany.

The fact that the visit is unofficial does not deprive it of importance. That the German Ministers are expected to remain here until April 18 is in itself evidence of their desire to discuss thoroughly with Italian statesmen and Roman Catholic churchmen the foreign and religious policy of the Hitler Government.

The first interview between Herr von Papen and Cardinal Pacelli took place this morning in the Vatican. Conversations with Signor Mussolini are expected to begin after the latter has received the French memorandum on the Italian plan.

The whole-hearted adhesion of Germany to the Mussolini plan has, of course, greatly satisfied the Italian Government, and minor modifications which the Germans propose to suggest will probably be put forward soon after presentation of the French memorandum.

There are various indications showing that there exist already considerable differences of opinion between Germany and Italy on the question of revision of treaties, particularly as regards Austro-German unification, to which Italy is still strongly opposed.

It would be idle to speculate at present on what territorial revision Italy favors, since, except for the single exception existing on the frontiers of Hungary, Signer Mussolini has not committed himself on the subject, and no doubt in their interviews with Il Duce, Herr von Papen and Captain Goering will be able to find out which of the German claims are likely to obtain Italian support and under what conditions.

For the moment Italy is marking time and is satisfied with having

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Akron's Officers Warned Weather Was Not of Best

Wiley Tells Inquiry of Doubt of Wisdom of Taking Off

LAKEHURST, N. J., April 10 (AP)—With the reading of the official report of Lieut.-Commander Herbert V. Wiley—only surviving officer—the report in which he told of the great gust of wind that shook the Akron from stem to stern just before she crashed at sea a week ago tonight—the Navy Department inquiry into the disaster opened today.

A court consisting of Rear Admiral Henry V. Butler, commandant of the Washington Navy Yard; Capt. Harry E. Shoemaker, commandant of Sunnyvale Air Station, California, and once commandant of the Lakehurst station, and Lieut.-Commander Sidney Kraus of the Philadelphia Navy Yard presided.

In the rear of the long and narrow gas cell shop in the great hangar where the court convened, sat a little group of women, widows of some of the men who were lost with the Akron, and as the inquiry opened Admiral Butler, glancing back in their direction, said:

"Due to the fact that those who were lost were our service friends, this is a very sad and serious occasion."

The hearing opened just after word was received that the body of Rear Admiral William A. Moffett, highest ranking officer of the aeronautics division of the Navy and enthusiastic supporter of the dirigible-building program, had been recovered from the ocean 35 miles off the New Jersey coast.

Lieutenant - Commander Wiley himself was called as the first witness as the reading of his report was concluded.

"Have you any complaint to make against any of the officers or men in the loss of the Akron?" he was asked.

"No, sir," was his reply.

Commander Wiley said his report to Secretary of the Navy Swanson was made hurriedly, and that, as he wished to aid the court with as much information as possible, he wanted to add to his previous statement.

He read the schedule of operations for the Akron, including the order,

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Australia to Test Ballot on Secession

CANBERRA, Australia, April 10 (AP)—An interstate convention is to be called in Australia to discuss the constitutionality of Western Australia's decision to secede from the Commonwealth.

Mr. Joseph A. Lyons, Prime Minister, said this would give other members of the Commonwealth an opportunity to discuss the issue. He said he was "deeply disappointed," but not surprised by the result of Saturday's referendum in Western Australia.

Western Australia in a referendum on Saturday elected a Labor Government to replace the Union Administration led by Sir James Mitchell, Premier, and decided to secede from the Commonwealth because, according to the majority view, the interests of the state as a primary producer were not best served by adherence to the confederation.

Italy Reports Plane Breaks Speed Record

DESENZANO, Italy, April 10 (AP)—A monoplane built to compete for the Schneider Cup was reported to have broken the world's speed record today with Marshal Francesco Agello piloting.

Unofficially it was said today's mark was 431¼ miles an hour.

Coast Guard Takes Up Iceberg Vigil To Protect Vessels

Map of Drifting Ice Given to World's Shipping by Radio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 10—The story of a nation's efforts to combat the springtime iceberg menace on the north Atlantic was told to Newfoundland people recently in a radio address by Mr. Floyd M. Soule, senior physical oceanographer of the United States coast guard.

Mr. Soule came here in the U. S. coast guard cutter General Greene en route to the ocean regions which he is to cover in the interests of the International Ice Observation service which precedes the regular patrol work ending July 1.

The United States undertook this service as the result of an international treaty formed soon after the sinking of the Titanic. Other maritime nations contribute to the annual service. This year the General Greene is making the preliminary cruise during which Mr. Soule is attempting to forecast the probable volume and drift of the ice as well as the time in which the southward flow will start. Later, larger cutters maintain watch over the moving fields of bergs and growlers, warning ships by radio of the exact position of the floating obstructions.

During the actual patrol season, the General Greene becomes an oceanographic vessel with the primary duty of supplying the patrol cutter with accurate and up-to-date charts of the iceberg areas. This material is prepared from data collected at various oceanographic stations which are well distributed over the area to be charted.

The oceanographers determine the vertical distribution of the density of the water down to the level where the water is motionless, which is about 1000 meters. The density is determined by measuring the temperature of the water and its saltiness.

For these measurements a Nansen water bottle is used, which is clamped to a stranded wire cable and lowered over the side to the desired level and then tripped. When it is tripped it turns upside down, and in doing so closes and traps a sample of water which then is tested for its salinity.

Two thermometers are attached to each bottle which record the temperature of the water the moment it is trapped. Having obtained the salinity and temperature of the water, the contour map is drawn showing the height of the water column above the motionless water 1000 meters below.

This contour map is the current map, the current following the direction of the contour lines and the strength and velocity of the currents depending on how close together the contour lines are.

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Things Present

Does rebuilding a navy properly come under the head of unemployment relief? Read the editorial "What Is an 'Adequate' Navy?"

Your Dutch friend who is learning English will find an article and a translation to help him on the Home Forum page.

Today in the Green Mountains you will hear this friendly call, "Sap's runnin'." Read about the maple sirup business on the Children's page.

Jig-saw puzzle fans will find a suitable anthem in the Lighter Vein. Daily Features page.

And Things to Come

Tomorrow's article in the "All Aboard, America" series will discuss the varied services at the traveler's disposal.

Tuesday brings a Progress in Education page and the weekly Gardens and Home Building page. Get ready, too, for more Ad-O-Grams.

Narcotic Control Drive Supported By World Pact

Needed Ratifications Won for Opium Convention Drawn in 1931

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, April 10—A great forward step in the world-wide fight against the drug traffic took place today when the required number of ratifications to the 1931 opium convention was received here. The convention which places stricter regulation than ever before on the production and distribution of narcotics will become effective July 13. It may eventually serve as a model for an international agreement limiting the manufacture of war material.

All countries manufacturing narcotics are now expected to give adhesion to the convention. Only four such ratifications were required, but the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Japan, Switzerland and Turkey have already notified their intention to ratify, and the Netherlands, the only other manufacturing country, is expected to follow their example. Ratifications by other states have brought in the required total of 25.

The convention, which was drawn up by an international conference held in Geneva from May 27 to July 13, 1931, supplements the Hague Opium Convention of 1912, to which 49 countries have subscribed. It goes further than the Hague convention in its plan of control and in specifying the means by which that plan is to be made effective.

An American delegation played an important part in framing the convention, and the United States was the first country to ratify it. Senator Cordell Hull, before taking office as Secretary of State, stated on Feb. 24 that the Roosevelt Administration would do all in its power to persuade other governments to ratify.

Soviet Russia refused to sign the convention because the United States Government had indicated that its adhesion was not to be interpreted as any recognition of the Soviet régime. Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, Commissar for Foreign Affairs, explained this situation to Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League of Nations, in the following terms: "The Government of the (Soviet) Union could not but note that even such restricted effect as the convention might have would be incomplete so far as the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is concerned, in view of the fact that the United States of America have seen fit to make their signature conditional on a declaration to the effect that this international instrument of a purely humanitarian character implies no contractual obligation on the part of the United States toward any country whose government is not recognized by them."

Yugoslavia also refused to accede to the convention, on the ground

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Roosevelt Asked To Call Meeting For Tax Reforms

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 10—President Roosevelt has been asked by the Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation to call a conference late this month with proper federal officials for the purpose of evolving "a new process for harmonizing the taxing programs of the 48 states with that of the Federal Government."

The proposal was referred to the President in a letter made public today by Mr. Henry W. Toll, secretary to the Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation, which was established in February to represent the various states in an effort to elimin... double taxation so far as possible. Mr. Toll suggested April 21 as a possible date for opening the conference.

The commission, which was sponsored by the American Legislators' Association, is composed of a group of 13 men and one woman who are actively interested in the tax problems of their own states, and are present or former members of their state legislatures.

A preliminary report, proposing certain division of taxing powers, was recently completed by the commission's research staff and submitted to the state legislators for study.

Australia Restricts Pearl Shell Output

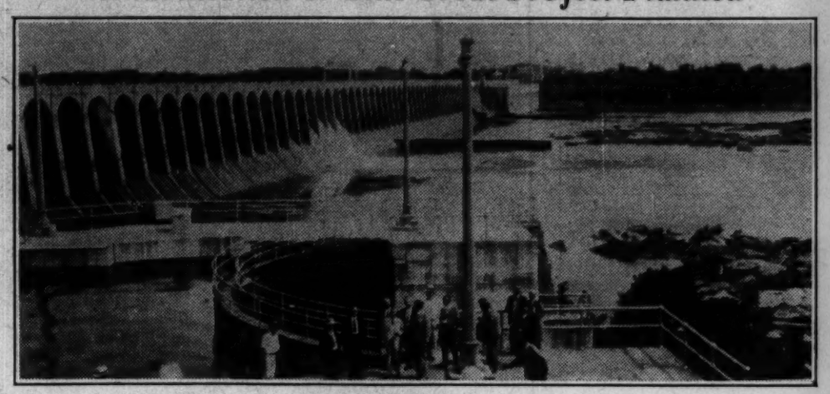
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, Western Australia—The State Executive Council, under the presidency of Sir John Northmore, Lieutenant-Governor, has issued an order limiting the total quantity of pearl-shell which may be gathered or collected during the year 1933 in two of the most important pearl-shell areas in West Australian waters, namely Onslow and Broome.

Section 45 of the Pearling Act, 1912-32 provides that it shall be lawful for the Governor by order-in-council, published in the Government Gazette, to limit the total quantity of pearl-shell which may be gathered or collected during any specified period from any specified pearl-shell area by the holders of ship licenses.

The white mother-of-pearl fisheries in Northern Australian waters are situated at Thursday Island, Port Darwin, Northern Territory and Broome and Onslow, in this State. The pearl fishers at these places are coöperating under agreement to work in unison to restrict shell supplies to meet the present demand of the world's markets.

Rehabilitation of This Great Project Planned



Routing of Trade To Dairen Is Blow For Vladivostok

Russians See Japanese Move for Supremacy in Asia by Railways

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, April 10—Russian sources here assert that the real reason for virtual stoppage of all international traffic along the Chinese Eastern Railway is to divert all north Manchurian cargo to Dairen for shipment abroad on Japanese steamers.

Russians assert that following the signature of the contract between Manchoukuo and the South Manchurian Railway, under which the South Manchurian undertakes the management and operation of all Manchoukuo railways, Manchoukuo authorities decided that the unified national railways required making the Chinese Eastern a part of the system. Such a system naturally would be centered around the South Manchurian.

North Manchurian cargo, especially beans, formerly went to Europe via the Chinese Eastern and Russian railways. Under the new scheme all such cargo would be sent to Dairen for ocean shipment. In this connection it is recalled that a leading Dairen steamship company, the "Dairen Kisen Kaisha," recently purchased six British steamers, some of which have been already delivered in the Far East. These ships would be used to carry Manchurian cargo formerly shipped by rail via Russia.

If Russian suspicions are correct, economic connections between North Manchuria and Siberia would be largely severed henceforth. Likewise the strategic importance of Vladivostok would be greatly lessened as its only connection with Russia proper would be by the roundabout all-Russian Railway instead of the shortcut via the Chinese Eastern Railway. The economic importance of Vladivostok would also be lessened as it would be cut off from shipments it formerly received from Manchuria arising in points along the Chinese Eastern between Harbin Pogranichnaya. A study of the maps will show the importance of this move in the Russo-Japanese struggle for control of northern Asia.

New Manchurian Port Likely to Revolutionize Far East Trade System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARBIN, Manchuria—With the establishment of the new state of Manchoukuo the completion of the main line through Manchuria from the western side of the country to the Korean coast has become possible and therefore the Government of Japan found it necessary to have a port to handle the expected increase in trade.

The ports of Seishin and Yuki, owing to the small water surface of their harbors, were considered inadequate, and the Government

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Both Photos THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-© International News Photos, Inc.

SCENES AT MUSCLE SHOALS, ALA., POWER AND NITRATE PLANT

Upper Picture—Congressional Group Inspecting the Wilson Dam. Lower Picture—President Roosevelt in Automobile, Senator George W. Norris and Mrs. Curtis Dall Viewing the Shoals Development.

First Squads of Forest Army Begin Their Training Periods

Seven Men Sent to Fort Washington Near Capital Start Great Experiment to Rout Despair —More to Follow

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 10—President Roosevelt's new deal for the unemployed was in full swing today. Throughout the entire country the first squads of the new conservation corps recruited from the ranks of the unemployed were taking up their new life in army camps.

Left behind them were the long, weary months on the sidewalks of the cities, bread lines, charity relief and all the elements of uncertainty that have been sapping their morale.

Ahead of them today were six months in the open air, steady work, three square meals a day, clothing and assurance of a comfortable place to sleep, supplemented by $30 a month, most of which can be sent home to families and dependents.

A squad of seven men started the great experiment in the capital. Transferred late yesterday from the city to Fort Washington, 17 miles down the Potomac, they have been installed in a tent which will soon be filled with the balance of Washington's quota of 500.

Already those seven provide an eloquent example of what the prospect of steady work and three square meals daily will do for a man. Perhaps they looked a trifle ill assorted in various shades of old blue or brown army work outfits.

But they were clean, they were smiling and more than all else they were throwing back their shoulders and looking up with the assurance and independence of a man who is earning money with the work of his own hands, money not only for himself but for his family.

Looking up with a broad grin from a heaping dish of pork and beans John Ripley said he liked it.

"Of course we like it—every man of us," he repeated with enthusiasm.

"It's a new outlook on life and a more pleasant outlook. We know what is ahead of us. We are going to work out in the woods where it's healthy—we're going to build up our physiques—and all the time we'll be sending money to our families."

"Say," he added, "I like the things Roosevelt is doing. His ideas are like mine. Perhaps because our birthdays are only a day apart. Anyway he thinks the same way I think. He wants to do things. And then I like his smile. He means it."

Mr. Ripley said he had two young sisters entirely dependent on him for their livelihood. He has been getting charity relief which helped them along. The $25 a month he will be able to send them from his work camp won't be much more, if anything, than what has been given to him by charities, but he was happy

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Miners in Wales Hear Phonograph Say 'Safety First'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Finding that the ordinary printed safety warnings at the Wyndham colliery in South Wales were not as efficacious as they might be, Mr. D. Llewellyn Richards, the mine manager, conceived the idea of having gramophone records made giving the elementary warnings, expecting that the daily spoken words would have more effect. It is reported that the number of small accidents has been reduced.

When the miners are about to descend, a bell tolls and the manager's voice is heard:

"Hello! Manager calling! Safety first. Search your pockets for matches before you go down the pit. Don't carry tools and blocks of timber in the cage with you. Take care of your safety lamps; hang them up in a safe place. Don't walk the engine plant when the ropes are in motion. Hauliers, take care of the horses under your charge; don't abuse them, treat them kindly; take your horses safely to the stables at the end of the shift."

Two records have been made so that different warnings can be given out through the loudspeakers from day to day.

Work to Prevent Forest Fires Urged

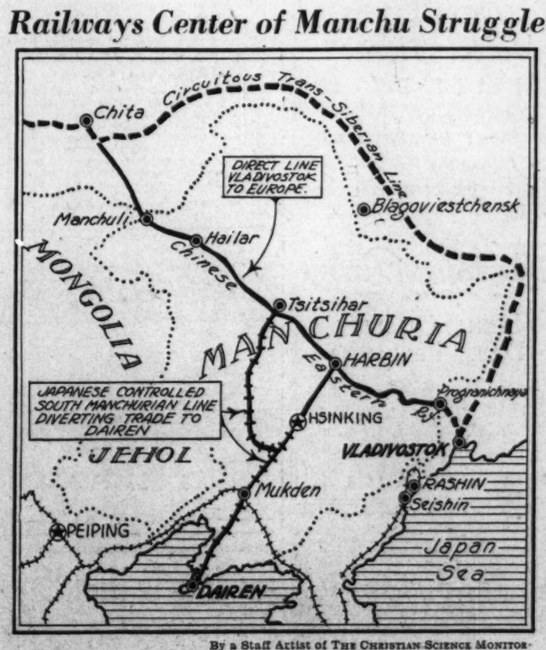
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Reforestation in this State has problems which do not appear in other sections of the United States. To explain the needs and conditions of this area, a committee of forest experts, appointed by Gov. Clarence D. Martin, has been sent to Washington, D. C.

Reforestation in its commonly accepted meaning, the planting of trees, would be carrying coals to Newcastle here, where the Douglas fir and other evergreens rapidly reforest themselves if given an opportunity. The great enemy is fire. Forest experts say that reforestation in this State is 90 per cent fire prevention.

President Roosevelt's plan for reforestation as an unemployment measure has received commendation all over the State, the only qualification being that the particular needs of the section be considered. This would mean putting crews of men to work in converting old logging right of ways into fire patrol roads and clearing away débris which means fire hazards.

Railways Center of Manchu Struggle



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DAIREN VS. VLADIVOSTOK

Black Line Running Obliquely Across Map Shows Chinese Eastern Railway, Part-Owned by Russia, Which Has Linked Vladivostok With Europe Overland, and Which Is Now Losing Its Trade Through Diversion Over Japanese-Controlled South Manchuria Railway to the Port of Dairen. Probability Increases of Russia Being Compelled to Use Circuitous Trans-Siberian Line, Shown Encircling Top of Map, in Order to Maintain Contact With Vladivostok.

Roosevelt Acts To Open Great National Plan

Setting Up of Authority in Tennessee Valley Is First Step

Bills Already Drawn

Many States Included in Projects of Power and Mineral Development

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 10—President Roosevelt today proposed to Congress actual setting up of machinery which may convert a nation which has "just grown" into a vast, continental planned economy.

He urged, and bills will be introduced within 24 hours carrying out his proposal, the establishment of a Tennessee valley authority—a corporation "with the power of government, but possessed of the flexibility and initiative of a private enterprise." This authority is to plan, and put into effect, a gigantic program for fuller utilization of the Tennessee Valley area—embracing nearly a dozen states, including the vastest power resources in the country, valuable mineral deposits and great opportunities for decentralized industry on a long-sought-for scale.

An important and revolutionary change in methods of treating transmission of electrical power was announced by Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska in advance of the bill, which will be available tomorrow. He stated that under its provisions all power lines across state lines will be put under supervision of the Interstate Commerce Commission. This possibility has been discussed for years without being effected. It means that electrical power now joins the list of utilities which are federally controlled.

Only a Beginning

The Tennessee Valley is only a convenient beginning. As the plan works in that area it will be extended into other great territorial units in the country, so that no longer selfish economies, regionalism, state lines, non-coöperation generally, will cramp normal and necessary industrial and social development.

The first stage in this gigantic program is the rehabilitation of the Muscle Shoals plant. As President Roosevelt says, "The continued idleness of a great national investment" makes it necessary to "enlist this project in the service of the people."

Muscle Shoals—battleground of public vs. private operation of a great public utility for nearly a decade and a half—will now finally swing into action. A good deal of renovation will be necessary, experts declare. But at any rate it is being decided that the public's money and its great utility shall lie idle no longer.

This particular development, however, is the very least of President Roosevelt's plans. And the method by which he proposes to set the long-silent power and chemical plants in motion is the interesting phase of today's message. He proposes establishment of a Tennessee Valley Authority to handle the job. This organ, he defines, shall have the power of a government with the flexibility and initiative of a private enterprise.

Thus the President seeks to combine the advantages of both public and private operation. And, although details of the bill are still held up, there appears good prospect that the happy medium he has set upon will be able to do precisely that. In its public features, the Authority follows the model of many similar smaller boards in nearly every state in the Union. Water supply boards, to give only one example, operate in much the same way.

But the Tennessee Valley plan, of course, far transcends such smaller scale authorities, vesting the new organ with necessary power to carry its plans into forthright effect.

Power Market Essential

President Roosevelt's phraseology indicates that while he considers Muscle Shoals an excellent starting point, he will not lay undue stress on that one development. Engineers frankly recognize that part of the plant there has become obsolescent and a market for the hydroelectric power which can be generated must be discovered. It becomes, therefore, vitally necessary to plan for the valley as a whole, to develop isolated and decentralized industries, in order that the power market will be available.

In the President's view, however, the general importance of the Tennessee Valley project to the nation as a whole transcends its local significance. He wishes to give the country an object lesson in planned economy.

In an eloquent final paragraph, President Roosevelt sounds an inspiring call to the nation to rally its forces for the national rebirth which he envisions. He says:

"This in a true sense is a return to the spirit and vision of the pioneer. If we are successful here we can march on, step by step, in a like development of other great natural territorial units within our borders."

Roosevelt Says Need Is National Planning In People's Service

The text follows:

To the Congress:

The continued idleness of a great national investment in the Tennessee Valley leads me to ask Congress for legislation necessary

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Beer Comes Back To Seat 'Liberty' Again on Throne

Observer Reads Volumes in Faces of Participants of the First Rush

By RUFUS STEELE
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Beer comes back. Liberty is again enthroned. And the enthroning is something to see. By reason of its rather amazing disclosures, it is something to be remembered and thought over again and again.

Guilelessly we entered a spacious Boston sea-food restaurant, having open booths at one side, a long oyster bar at the other. Turning in at these familiar precincts of the fish dinner we overlooked flaring posters of a new line of goods in the street windows, but once inside no one could overlook the sudden rush of business.

Every table was occupied. We caught a booth by kindly chance. Every seat at the oyster bar contained a hunched over man and behind the sitters the standees were three deep. Nearly every right hand clutched the stem of a bulging goblet of three per cent two. For a while we forgot our lobsters in the grasp of a spectacle equaling any other show of its generation.

Human Eagerness

It was sheer human eagerness that came bursting in through that restaurant door, that snatched a vacated chair at a table or, more often, that merged into the human wall at the oyster bar and waved a hand of combined salute and entreaty toward one of the six white-coated men behind the counter. In response came the golden goblet, often assisted across the human barrier by many willing hands. Then eagerness sank its parched lips and quaffed through the foam the first legalized alcoholic brew it had tasted in 13 years.

Well, the wets have astoundingly overdone it. After two or three absorbed pulls men let down their half-emptied goblets and looked at one another. "Greatest stuff in the world!" a few exclaimed in parrot-like utterance. "Grand to have the good old days back again!" a few others muttered. But as plain as anything they were using wabbling words to mask a shock of disappointment that went deeper even than those first long swigs.

Most of the men said nothing at all. They looked from one blank face to another above the lowered brims and were silent at exactly the point where the flow of jollity was due to outburst. For 13 years they had been listening to agitation; for two years they had been listening to the wets' day and night barrage. And here they were with the elixir of life on their tongues and something unfoolable inside of them was telling them it was nothing but a dud.

The whole restaurant was pretty silent. The hush was so complete that when a man wearing a leather coat suddenly slumped out of balance on his stool at the oyster bar the vile remark he made in a conversational tone was heard by everybody in the room. The waitresses were untalkative and drawn-faced. Yes, a crowd had been in there all day, they said, and something funny had got the waitresses by the throat. "I guess it's all okay," our girl said. "I want everybody to have their liberty, of course. But all afternoon I been wishing I had a job somewhere else."

Women Came In

Four women came in and took the only vacant table. It was just behind the standees at the bar. Before the beer they ordered arrived two men with glasses in hand were leaning over and wishing to talk, and the four women forsook their table. That table was deserted five times by persons who attempted to occupy it during the next half hour. Some were not spoken to by the standees; there was just something in the proximity that people fresh off the street could not endure.

Here and there, mostly among the standees, men began to go bleary-eyed. When the faucet-pullers in the white coats sidled around to suggest in whispers that they vamoose, these failing ones snarled annoyance, but they did not leave. To us they were not merely men going sodden; they were men who, even with melting countenances, were desperately pursuing a will-o'-the-wisp which, they had been promised, if they would only hail it back, would prove the very peacock of fortune, something that would fill them full of instant joy, that would gold-plate the aching brass of a depression. And they wanted that promise kept—oh, how!

But, of course, beer is back to more purpose than shows in the disappointing contact of first acquaintance. The deluded ones we were watching were expecting overmuch. Clear-eyed and perhaps clear-hearted themselves, they looked to beer to hand them the kick it did not possess. It cannot bolster, inspire or eke out an honest drop of comfort for a weary heart. But these same folk—or any folks—if they will only keep up the acquaintance, can build up a false appetite and loose a devil within, and then out of every glass of beer they can get a definite, if wholly debased, reaction.

Yes, beer is intoxicating. For 13 years we as a nation seem to have been getting more and more intoxicated with the idea that if we would only call beer back it would help us pretend to be all the golden things we want to be. And here, when we get it back, we find we must at the very outset reverse the process and pretend that beer is something it is not. When we were well off in prohibition, a little bird should have told us that the joys of beer were best described by what Mark Twain said of Fenimore Cooper's Indians—they were extinct types of something that never existed.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
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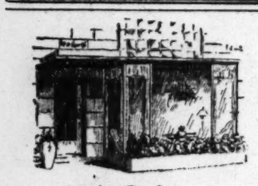

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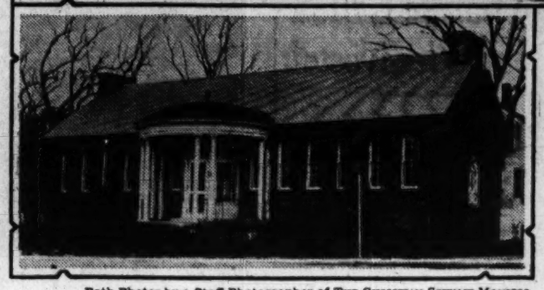

Both Photos by a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PETERBORO TOWN LIBRARY
Upper Picture Shows Section of the Interior While the Lower Picture Shows the Front Exterior.

Events Tonight

Boston School Committee: Special meeting, Administration Building, 15 Beacon Street, 6:30.
Brookline Bird Club: Illustrated lecture, "Camera Hunting in Maine," lecture hall, Boston Public Library, 8. Open to public.
Mr. Punch's Workshop: Puppet performance of "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," benefit Architects' Emergency Committee, 71 Chestnut Street, 8:45.
Harvard University: Meeting to commemorate founding of Business School, speaking program, Memorial Church, Harvard Yard, 8.
Field and Forest Club: Round table meeting illustrated lecture, "A Poetical Pilgrimage," by Mr. Arthur Dudley Ropes, 3 Joy Street, 8.
Women's Relief Corps: Meeting and buffet supper, Hotel Statler, 6.
Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Meeting for mothers of Girl Reserves, talk, "Vocational Opportunities for Girls," by Miss Laura Sweet, 7:30.

Theater

Plymouth—"Piccoli," 8:30.

Music

Jacob Sleeper Hall—Annual recital of six of Boston's best-known musicians, 8:15.

Events Tomorrow

Music Lovers' Club: Concert, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 10:45.
Children's Museum of Boston: Exhibit of Arts and Crafts of New England, through May 15. Lectures, "The Romance of Shoes," 9:30; "South America," 10:30, and "Winging Northward," 11, 1:30 and 2:30. Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.
Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Greek Art, Miss Maginnis, 11.
Boston Public Library: Exhibition in interests of the American home, through April 16.
New England Society of Contemporary Art: Reception to open exhibition of contemporary painting, Boston Museum of Fine Arts, afternoon. Exhibit through May 7.
Spring Rummage Sale, benefit South End Day Nursery Auxiliary, 1085 Tremont Street, 10 to 5.
Massachusetts Department, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War: Annual Encampment, Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple, 10; joint Memorial Service with Auxiliary, Hotel Somerset, 4.
Isabella Stewart Gardiner Museum: Recital by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano, and Ma. Samual Gardiner, pianist, Fenway Court, 2:45.
Advertising Club of Boston: Aviation luncheon meeting, prominent pilots, airmen and airwomen, guests, Hotel Statler, 12:30.
University of Pennsylvania: Luncheon meeting, University Club, 40 Trinity Place, 12:30.
Sheltered Workshop: Special Easter bazaar, benefit Boston Tuberculosis Association, 35 Tyler Street, 10 to 6.
Massachusetts Society for Univerality Education of Women: Spring meeting, Miss Ada Comstock, president of Radcliffe, speaker, Hotel Somerset, afternoon.
Mothers' Club: Meeting, talk on "Modern Dancing," by Mrs. Theodore Lymon Eliot, home of Mrs. R. Ammi Cutter, 6 Sparks Street, Cambridge, 3.
Kiwanis Club of Boston: Interclub meeting, Mr. Frederick W. Bliss of General Electric, speaker, Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street, 12:15.
Professional Women's Club: Meeting, reading of reports, Hotel Statler, 2.

Theater

Plymouth—"Piccoli," 3:15.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, 9 to 4; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Modern woodcuts; the Charlotte Beebe Wilbur Collection of English Silver; modern illustrated books. Paintings by the New England Society of Contemporary Art opening April 12.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court). The Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11; and other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2; closed on national holidays.
Fogg Art Museum, Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Fifteenth and early sixteenth century German prints; recent gifts, purchases and loans, including drawings from the Loeser Collection and Japanese color prints from the Duel Collection; eighteenth century American pictures, silver and furniture. Special Exhibition, water colors by modern American artists. Through April.
Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., Sundays, 1:30 to 5 o'clock. Special exhibition: Arts and Crafts of New England, including paper making. Paul Revere pottery, leather, weaving, pewter, brass, copper, china, glass and wood whittling, April 1 through May 15. This exhibition was assembled by cooperation of the Society of Arts and Crafts of Boston, and will continue through May 15.
Jordan Marsh Company Exhibition Gallery, ninth floor, Annex—Annual exhibition of paintings by New England artists. (No closing date assigned.)
Boston Athenaeum, 10½ Beacon Street—Engraved portraits from the Athenaeum's collection. Through April 15.
Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings of the Rocky Mountains by Marion Boyd Allen, and water colors by Marion Monks Chase. Through April 15.
Foster Brothers, 4 Park Square—Modern Prints.
W. J. Gardner Galleries, 381 Boylston Street—An exhibition of Mezzotints. No closing date.
Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Drawings based on dynamic symmetry, by F. C. Hinder. Through month of April.
Grace Horne Galleries, Dartmouth and Stuart Streets—Paintings of flowers by 20 artists. No closing date assigned.
Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Exhibition of caricatures representative of all countries and the foremost caricaturists. Also small group of Museum ivories.
The Gardenside Bookshop, Ritz-Carlton Hotel—Flower paintings by Nelly Littlehale Murphy. No closing date assigned.
Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—An exhibition of old brass and copper from England, France and Spain, assembled from Boston owners by J. Templeman Coolidge. Also jewelry and enamels by Frank Gardner Hale. Through April 14.
Brittany Coffee Shop, 222 Newbury Street—Paintings in oil by Harold Rotenberg. Through April 18.
Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Oils, water colors, pastels and drawings in various media by Janina Federkiewicz. (No closing date assigned.)
Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland street—Animal drawings by the Russian artist, V. Vatagin. Through month of April.
J. F. Olsen Company Galleries, 43 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Exhibition of etchings by Mary J. Coulter, Jeannette A. Stewart, Carl Wingate, Philip Plaistridge and Frederic W. Gardiner.
Germanic Museum, Kirkland Street and Divinity Avenue, Harvard University, Cambridge—General exhibition of Teutonic art. Also special exhibition of reproductions of German gothic and renaissance drawings. Through April 30.
Boston City Club, Ashburton Place—Etchings by Frederick Garrison Hall. Through April 10.
Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Carved birds, by Francis G. Shaw. Through pril 15.
The Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Landscape paintings by Emile A. Gruppe. Through April 15.
Goodman-Walker Galleries, 607 Boylston Street—Recent paintings and drawings by Emanuele Romano. (No closing date assigned.)
Scherver Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.
Women's City Club of Boston, 40 Beacon Street—Exhibition posters published by the Patronato Nacional del Turismo. Through April 15.
Goodspeed's Book Shop, Inc., 7 Ashburton Place—Exhibition fine colored facsimiles of drawings by the masters in the fifteenth and seventeenth centuries. Through April.
Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Landscapes in water color by William Chester Woolner. April 10-21. Open 10 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 4:30 p. m.

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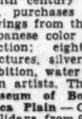

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Peterboro Notes The Centenary Of Its Public Library

First Free Library Now Existing Set Up in This New Hampshire Town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PETERBORO, N. H., April 10—The centennial of the founding of what is said to be the first free public library in the world, supported by taxation and now existing, is being celebrated by the people of Peterboro this week.

The Peterboro Town Library, established on April 9, 1833, has withstood all counter claims, and is backed by researches of numerous library authorities, in its claim to being the oldest existing library of its kind, and the real forerunner of the free library movement which swept through the world after 1850. Although a free public library of this type was established in Salisbury, Conn., in 1803, it was abandoned not many years later.

To say this "up-and-coming" town is proud of its library is mild, for the entire community is taking part in the celebration, including churches, schools and clubs. The Peterboro Stamp Club yesterday issued a special stamp cachet, 2100 of which were sent to philatelists in 33 states and in England, Yugoslavia, Denmarak, Nova Scotia and Canada.

Events of Week

Miss Martha E. Cutler, librarian since 1921, will talk before the Progressive Club this week on the library; Mrs. William G. Hunter, assistant librarian before the Peterboro Chapter, D. A. R., and Mr. Eben W. Jones, trustee for 40 years, before the Rotary Club.

However, the real celebration will take place in August when the New Hampshire Library Association will hold its meeting at the library and summer residents will take part in the festivities. For this occasion Miss Dora N. Spalding, one of the trustees, is preparing an attractive bookplate.

The Peterboro Town Library was the result of the work of the Rev Abiel Abbot, pastor of the Unitarian Church, who with several other citizens of the town, including Gov. John H. Steele, moved in 1833 in a town meeting for a town library supported by taxation. In 1834, Dr. Abbot, Governor Steele and Timothy Fox were chosen the first directors and the institution.

But, in a way, the library's history goes back even further. In 1821, after settlement of the Dartmouth College case, a State Literary Fund was established to endow a state university. This was raised by taxing the capital stock of banks. However, in 1828 the project was abandoned and the fund was divided annually among the New Hampshire towns to support common schools or other educational ventures.

First to Take Advantage

The Peterboro citizens were the first to take advantage of the latter clause and under it establish a free library as an important educational institution.

As the library first was housed in the store of Samuel Smith, where the post office also was located, the postmaster, Riley Goodridge, was appointed the first librarian. For many years after the post of librarian was held by the postmaster of the town.

The present library was erected in 1892, through donations by Mrs. Nancy S. Foster of Chicago, Mr. William H. Smith of Aurora, Ill., and Mr. George A. Morrison of New York, at a cost of nearly $20,000. This was erected on a tract of land purchased in 1878 by ten men who contributed $77 each.

It is a far-cry from the original library with its meager collection of books. The first catalogue, written and issued by Dr. Abbot in 1834, listed about 400 books, exclusive of New Hampshire law volumes and 200 volumes of juvenile readings. In 1837 the first printed catalogue was issued. This 16-page booklet listed 579 volumes.

Today, however, the library has about 25,000 volumes, with a circulation of approximately 30,000—quite a record when it is considered that the town has only 2600 inhabitants, although this total is somewhat greater in the summer.

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Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; minimum temperature tonight near 40; moderate easterly winds.
All New England States: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; little change in temperature.
Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northeast winds and partly overcast weather tonight and Tuesday.
Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Occasional rain beginning Monday or Tuesday, ending Wednesday, then generally fair until Saturday, when showers are probable; warmer except along the New England coast Monday, warmer in North Atlantic States Tuesday, colder Wednesday night and Thursday, somewhat warmer Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	48	58	Montreal	38	48
Bismarck	14	32	Nantucket	44	52
Boston	45	54	New Orleans	70	80
Buffalo	44	50	New York	48	60
Calgary	14	32	Norfolk, Va.	60	72
Charleston	64	78	North Platte	30	54
Chicago	46	64	Philadelphia	48	66
Cincinnati	56	72	Phoenix, Ariz.	46	74
Denver	24	44	Pittsburgh	52	70
Eastport, Me.	38	42	Portland, Me.	42	52
Hatteras	66	70	Raleigh	64	82
Honolulu, T.H.		76	St. Louis	66	80
7 p.m. April 9	70		St. Paul	34	42
Helena, Mont.	16	30	Salt Lake City	24	34
Huron, S. D.	28	42	San Francisco	48	62
Jacksonville	64	74	SantaFe, N.M.	30	58
Kansas City	44	84	Seattle	40	52
Key West	80	84	Tampa	72	82
Los Angeles	50	66	Washington	52	70
Memphis	62	76	Wichita, Kan.	42	72
Miami, Fla.	78	82	Williston, N.D.	22	36

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time April 10.
B—Maximum April 9.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 11:07 p. m., Tuesday 11:38 a. m.
Height of tides 10.8 feet, 10 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:49 p. m.

Dr. Baraona Appointed

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, April 10 (By U. P.)—The appointment of Dr. Miguel Paz Baraona, President of Honduras from 1924 to 1925, as Minister to Washington was announced April 8.

Pond Creek Pocahontas Company

Pond Creek Pocahontas Company mined 99,888 tons of coal in March, compared with 139,945 tons in February, and with 110,579 tons in March, 1932.

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Aviators as Guests Of Advertising Club

Notables in aviation, including Wiley Post, Harold Gatty, Clarence Chamberlin, Russell Boardman and John Polando are expected to attend an "Aviation Luncheon" of the Advertising Club of Boston tomorrow at the Hotel Statler. Capt. Frank Hawks will be the chief speaker.

A feature of the luncheon will be the opening address of Mr. Carroll Swan, president, who will greet the gathering from an American Airways plane flying 2000 feet over the Hotel Statler. According to Mr. Arthur L. May, chairman of the luncheon, it will be the first time that such a radiocast has ever been arranged in Boston. It is designated to show the rapid advancement in the fields of radio and aviation. Both the plane-to-ground conversation and the luncheon speaking will be radiocast over WBZ and WBZA.

Wallace to Address Exchange in Boston

Mr. Henry A. Wallace, United States Secretary of Agriculture, is to address a gathering of business and trade leaders at the annual banquet of the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange to be held May 10 in Boston. It is expected that he will interpret the new agricultural legislation of the Administration, its probable effect on the farmer, distributor, manufacturer and consumer.

Executives in the industrial, manufacturing and transportation fields of New England are to be special guests of the exchange at the meeting. Invitations are to be extended to Gov. Joseph B. Ely, Major James M. Curley and other prominent city and state officials.

Financial aspects of the legislation enacted by Congress are slated for discussion by a banker of national reputation.

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Birmingham, Ala., Empire Building	Phone: 3-0159
Boston, Mass., American Mutual Building	Phone: Kenmore 6400
Bridgeport, Conn., Newfield Building	Phone: 3-6139
Brockton, Mass., Chamber of Commerce Building	Phone: 626
Buffalo, N. Y., 122 Pearl Street	Phone: Washington 5381
Burlington, Vt., 192½ College Street	Phone: 2444
Charlotte, N. C., Johnston Building	Phone: 3-4183
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Fall River, Mass., Academy Building	Phone: 3525
Greensboro, N. C., United Bank Building	Phone: 4803
Greenville, S. C., Woodside Building	Phone: 3444
Hartford, Conn., 12 Haynes Street	Phone: 2-7377
Lawrence, Mass., Meigs Building	Phone: 4323
Lynn, Mass., Central National Bank Building	Phone: Breakers 412
Manchester, N. H., Merchants' Bank Building	Phone: 2519
Newark, N. J., Industrial Office Building	Phone: Market 2-5127
New Bedford, Mass., First National Bank Building	Phone: Clifford 1445
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Reich's Treatment Of Jews Resisted By Lord Reading

Resigns Membership and Office in Anglo-German Group in Britain

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 10—The depth of feeling aroused in Jewish circles here by the anti-Semitic movement in Germany is illustrated by the decision reached by the Marquis of Reading that he can no longer do useful service by remaining president of the Anglo-German Association of Great Britain, an organization for the promotion of social relations and good will between Teutonic and Anglo-Saxon peoples.

Lord Reading in his long career has held some of the most distinguished posts in the British Empire, including at different times the Chief Justiceship of England, the Viceroyship of India and the Foreign Secretaryship of the National Government. The letter of resignation says: "In view of the policy of persecution now being pursued by the German Government against Jews in Germany, I cannot as a member of the Jewish community continue to hold office as president or remain a member of the society." The Anglo-German Association meets next week to consider the situation.

Meanwhile action has been taken by local authorities in London to prevent the Jewish movement here from provoking breaches of the peace. Police officers yesterday thus required Jewish traders in Stepney, East London, to remove posters which demanded a boycott on German goods. Placards attacking Herr Adolf Hitler, the German Chancellor, were also removed from automotiles and processions. An orderly protest meeting at Trafalgar Square was allowed to take place.

Control of Narcotics Speeded by Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

that it afforded "a screen for the activities of the cartel of manufacturers of opium products, who during the last three years have exploited the distress of the opium producers." Yugoslavia is one of the countries which produces raw materials.

To become effective, the convention required the ratifications or accessions of 25 members of the League of Nations or non-member states, including any four of the following: Germany, United States of America, France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Turkey.

The convention deals with two phases of the narcotics problem: (1) limitation of manufacture and (2) control of the distribution of manufactured drugs. With a view to limiting to the amounts said to be needed for medical and research purposes the quantities of narcotic drugs that are to be manufactured, the convention provides a system under which each country submits annually in advance to a supervisory body an estimate of its alleged needs, such estimate, in so far as it relates to domestic consumption, to be based on the estimated medical and scientific requirements of the particular country. Manufacture thereafter must not exceed the total quantity shown by the estimates.

Importation and exportation are regulated with a view to preventing the accumulation in any country, ostensibly for medical and research needs, of any quantity of manufactured drugs in excess of the stated medical and research needs as previously estimated by that country and supported by an explanatory statement of the method by which the said needs were calculated.

Strict Supervision Required

Each high contracting party is required to exercise a strict supervision over the amounts of raw material and manufactured drugs in the possession of each of its manufacturers, and the accumulation of a stock of raw material in any factory beyond a certain specified reserve, is prohibited. When the raw material made available to any factory is limited, the quantities of drugs to be manufactured, producible only from such raw material, are limited accordingly.

The treaty requires control of the distribution of codeine, a derivative of opium not heretofore coming within the purview of the international opium conventions, and it also extends control to substances synthetically prepared but identical in chemical constitution with opium and coca leaf derivatives, thus bringing under its control substances which may be chemically morphine, heroin, cocaine and the like, even though these substances are not in fact derived from either opium or coca leaves.

Not only is control of distribution extended to apply to all known derivatives of opium and coca leaf considered as habit-forming, but also to new derivatives which may be discovered or developed in future.

Disposition of Seizures

The convention provides for prohibition of export trade in diacetylmorphine (heroin) unless this drug is desired by the importing country and is consigned to the Government of that country. Heroin is an important factor in the illicit traffic.

Drugs which have been confiscated in the illicit traffic, if not destroyed, are required to be kept under government control and accounted for within the estimates. Diacetyl-morphine (heroin) when seized in the illicit traffic must be either destroyed or converted into some other substance.

The convention limits the exportation of narcotics generally to shipments for which an import certificate from the country of destination has previously been obtained, and the standard form of import certificate recommended contains a specification that the drug is to be imported for medical or research needs.

A special administration is required to be established in each country for the purpose of applying the provisions of the convention; regulating, supervising, and controlling the trade in the drugs, and organizing the campaign against drug addiction.

France Is Issuing More Silver Coins

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Silver coins of 10 and 20 francs are now in circulation here for the first time in more than a decade.

The Bank of France began on March 27 to issue the first coins which will eventually replace the present paper bills of 5, 10 and 50 francs. Five-franc pieces of nickel are to be coined within the next few months. Already the vaults of the bank hold approximately 1,500,000,000 francs of the new silver coins.

The 10 and 20 franc coins were designed by M. P. Turin. On one side is the profile of the symbolical "Republic" wearing a laurel wreath, and the words "République Française." On the other appear the value and date, two wheat sheaves and the words "Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité." The rim is milled and molded.

Germany and Italy Exploring Questions

(Continued from Page 1)

raised officially the question of peace-treaty revision and with the results so far obtained in many quarters, particularly in England the United States. Italy has apparently no intention of pressing the matter with undue haste and at any rate will endeavor to obtain at least passive support of the British Government before raising the problem of any particular frontier revision.

Indorsement of Concordats

Recent events in Germany, and particularly Herr Hitler's declaration in the new Reichstag and the decision of the German Roman Catholic bishop at Sulda to suspend some of the restrictions and instructions upon political activities of German Roman Catholics, imposed when open conflict with the National Socialists seemed imminent, has led the Vatican to take a more optimistic view of future relations between the church and the National Socialist Government.

Apprehension which was first held in the Vatican as to the eventual consequences of hostility toward the Roman Catholic Center Party shown by Herr Hitler and his party before his assumption of power, has been largely removed by the German Chancellor's declaration in the Reichstag to respect the three existing concordats with the Vatican.

There are, however, various points concerning Herr Hitler's attitude toward the Center Party and the Roman Catholic Church, upon which the Vatican desires further explanations and Herr von Papen himself, a loyal Roman Catholic and papal chamberlain, has been intrusted with the mission of clearing up these points and insures Vatican support under the new régime in Germany.

Henry van Dyke

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., April 10—Dr. Henry van Dyke, who passed on at his home here today, was a former ambassador to The Netherlands and Luxembourg. He was closely associated with educational and cultural interests, not only in the United States but in France and England.

He was graduated from Princeton University and Princeton Theological Seminary. His first pastorate was at Newport, R. I. In 1900, he became professor of English literature at Princeton. He resigned in 1913 to become Minister to The Netherlands and Luxembourg upon the appointment by President Wilson. He was a naval chaplain during the World War. He wrote about 20 books.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House over the week-end were the following:

Jesse N. Grier, Williston, N. D.
W. P. Phillips, Lawrence, N. Y.
Rose Wilson, Philadelphia, Penna.
Mrs. Rose L. Sherwood, New York, N. Y.
G. Owen Bogawri, New York, N. Y.
S. Charles Jaekle, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Verna B. Dow, Norway, Maine.

Sunday

Mrs. Rose Jacobs, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Sarah B. Stein, New York, N. Y.
Milton L. Stein, New York, N. Y.
Selma Baer, Far Rockaway, N. Y.
H. J. Britley, New York, N. Y.
Leo E. Harvey, Pawtucket, R. I.
Frieda E. Detscher, Manchester, N. H.
Bertha S. Detscher, Manchester, N. H.
Mrs. Richard W. Detscher, Manchester, N. H.
Richard W. Detscher, Manchester, N. H.
Mrs. Priscilla Greenfield, Collingswood, N. J.
Dorothy G. Munson, Philadelphia, Penna.
Arthur P. Munson, Philadelphia, Penna.
James L. Greenfield, Collingswood, N. J.

Professorial Cabinet Knows a Thing or Two

Upper Left—© Underwood. Upper Left Center—Kaiden-Keystone. Upper Right Center—Keystone. Upper Right—Harris & Ewing. Lower Left—© Bachrach. Lower Right—The Christian Science Monitor

EDUCATORS GET A CHANCE IN GOVERNMENT

Upper Row, Left to Right—Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel; Dr. Adolf A. Berle; Dr. H. P. Willis; Dr. William I. Myers. Lower Left—Dr. Herman Oliphant. Lower Right—Dr. Raymond Moley.

Roosevelt Goes to Colleges For Advisers in Key Positions

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The professor is having his day with the Government now. Educators who used to be accused of sitting in their classrooms hundreds of miles away from the capital and telling how the Government ought to be run are being given opportunity by President Roosevelt to put their theories into practice.

One after another a half a dozen college professors and instructors have come to the foreground as drafters of the emergency legislation the President has been presenting to Congress. Mr. Roosevelt has relied heavily on this group in the weeks he has been in office.

Latest among the professor group to emerge into prominence is Dr. William I. Myers of Cornell University who has been granted a leave of absence to become assistant to the chairman of the Federal Farm Board. Dr. Myers is primarily engaged at present on the proposal to bring the federal land banks, the intermediate credit banks, the joint stock land banks and the coöperative loans of the Federal Farm Board into one bureau to be known as the Farm Credit Administration. Since 1920 Dr. Myers has held a chair of farm finance at Cornell.

The President's practice of consulting professors can be traced back through the political campaign and pre-inauguration days. One of his prominent advisers then was Dr. Raymond Moley, professor of public law at Columbia University, who has been appointed Assistant Secretary of State. Around Dr. Moley has sprung up a whole group of professor-advisers. These include Dr. Rexford Tugwell, professor of economics at Columbia University, who has become Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; Dr. Adolf A. Berle Jr., a Columbia University financial authority who is doing some long-distance advising on the railroad legislation from New York; Dr. H. Parker Willis, professor of banking at Columbia University, who helped draft the Federal Reserve Act of 1913 and has lately been aiding with new banking laws, and Dr. Herman Oliphant, professor of law at Johns Hopkins University, who has just been appointed general counsel for the Federal Farm Board.

The man who wrote the agriculture bill was Dr. Mordecai Ezekial, economic adviser to the Secretary of Agriculture. While not a college professor, Dr. Ezekial is the same type of man. He has been with the Department of Agriculture for some time but was not well-known until Mr. Roosevelt called him into service on the legislation. He formerly served as adviser to the Federal Farm Board and was on leave from the government service one year to make a special study of Russia.

Another recent addition to the professorial staff of the Government is Mr. H. E. Babcock, assistant to the chairman of the Farm Board in charge of marketing. Mr. Babcock was professor of marketing at Cornell University for two years, 1920-1922. He left the teaching staff to enter into more active work of coöperative purchasing. He is a trustee of Cornell University, elected by the New York State Grange.

Boyle to Head Home Fleet

LONDON, April 10 (AP)—Admiral Sir William Boyle, president of the Royal Naval College, has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Home Fleet to succeed Admiral Sir John Kelly, who retires in September.

Insurance Board Urges Companies To Curtail Loans

CHICAGO, April 10 (AP)—Continuance of uniform restrictions by all states on life insurance policy loans was recommended in resolutions adopted Saturday by the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners.

The resolutions urged life insurance companies to suspend all cash surrender values and making of policy loans except under specific conditions.

These conditions were: Where the money obtained on a policy would be used in paying premiums, where the policyholder needed the money for essential expenses or where he intended to pay taxes and interest on home and farm properties.

The convention recommended that the limitations be applicable to all policies now in force and those taken out in the future. Death claims would be paid in full.

Negro Again Convicted

DECATUR, Ala., April 10 (AP)—The first of a group of Negroes sentenced to be executed in the Scottsboro case and granted new trials on appeal again has been condemned. Defense lawyers said the fight to save the accused would be continued. Heywood Patterson, 19-year-old Chattanooga Negro, was reconvicted yesterday with a recommendation that he be electrocuted just two years after his original sentence was pronounced.

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Visit of Herriot To Washington Held Decisive

Test of World Conference and Peace Itself Seen in Deliberations

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, April 10—M. Edouard Herriot having now formally accepted his appointment as representative of France at the preliminary economic conference at Washington, the French Cabinet met today to consider the conditions of his mission.

M. Herriot, it is understood, will be made a minister of state and the terms of his instructions from the Government will be most general, leaving details and decisions entirely to the former French Prime Minister. The date of his departure has not yet been fixed, but it is believed that he is more likely to leave on the Ile de France, April 19, than with the British Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, on the Berengaria, although the latter remains a possible choice.

It is now understood that a delegation is to include several experts, but no Cabinet members as was first intended. The French press today approves the selection of M. Herriot, except Nationalist papers, which express the fear that he will be too liberal.

A number of journals of the Left contain appeals to Parliament to authorize payment of the deferred December debt installment so M. Herriot would enjoy still greater favor and prestige at Washington. There is very strong feeling here that on the result of M. Herriot's talk with President Roosevelt and Mr. MacDonald in the United States depends not only the success at the London economic conference, but peace itself.

M. Herriot, who is still at Lyons, has made no statement so far except to express his great joy in going to the United States. There his dominant idea will be to develop bonds of friendship, uniting the French and the American people.

Support for German Jews

As Mayor of Lyons, M. Herriot presided over a meeting there during the week-end in protest against the persecution of Jews in Germany. This gathering is but one of many held in Paris and throughout France last week at which prominent Frenchmen, including several former cabinet ministers, protested vigorously against the German Government's discrimination against Jews. The resolution adopted at Lyons, typical of those voted at all meetings, read as follows:

"Responding to the appeal of the International League Against Anti-Semitism, 5000 citizens desirous of proclaiming the right of man to individual liberty, apart from religious or political preoccupations, proclaim their indignation at the announcement of violence which millions of men, women and children are suffering because of their faith or their race, declare all persecution is a vestige of barbarous ages and undertake to continue their protests until oppressed persons are reëstablished in the fullness of their rights."

First Forest Army Goes Into Training

(Continued from Page 1)

because he will have earned it himself.

Some of the boys were a little skeptical until they sat down to their first meal in the camp. But when they saw the great trays come in with savory hamburg steak lima beans, mashed potatoes, plenty of coffee, bread and butter and pudding—right then and there they decided to a man that they were in favor of Mr. Roosevelt and his plans for the rehabilitation of at least 500,000 of their comrades.

They were also full of praise for the treatment they had received at the hands of the army. They seemed to like the small amount of discipline which is being applied, and they like the men who have been put over them. It all adds to their feeling of security and the conviction that they are doing something worth while.

The army period is to last about two weeks. During that time they will sleep in tents, take setting up exercises, short hikes and do such work as road building and clearing away brush to acclimate themselves gradually to heavier outdoor work.

They will be organized in work sections of 125 men each on he model of an army company. In the beginning each section will be under a regular army officer staffed with a skeleton organization of army sergeants. But as rapidly as possible it is the intention to replace the army men with the more outstanding members of the conservation corps so that when they go to the work camps in the forests each will be a self-sufficient unit.

Preference in enrollment, here at least, is being given to younger unmarried men with dependents. The first seven were between 18 and 24 years of age. None was married but all had between three and five members of their family dependent upon them and all seven allotted $25 of their $30 salary to their families.

Preference also is being given to men who have been enrolled on the lists of Washington charities for several months at least. This will relieve the burden on local charities. The additional regulation that each man must send at least $22.50 a month back to his dependents will further ease the burden and also insure that most of the money paid to the men will be spent back in their home communities.

Roosevelt Acts On Shoals Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

to enlist this project in the service of the people.

It is clear that the Muscle Shoals development is but a small part of the potential public usefulness of the entire Tennessee River.

Such use, if envisaged in its entirety, transcends mere power development.

It enters the wide field of flood control, soil erosion, afforestation, elimination from agricultural use of marginal lands and distribution and diversification of industry.

In short, this power development of the war days leads logically to national planning for a complete river watershed involving many states and the future lives and welfare of millions.

It touches and gives life to all forms of human concerns.

I, therefore, suggest to the Congress legislation to create a Tennessee Valley authority—a corporation clothed with the power of government but possessed of the flexibility and initiative of a private enterprise.

It should be charged with the broadest duty of planning for the proper use, conservation and development of the natural resources of the Tennessee River drainage basin and its adjoining territory for the central social and economic welfare of the nation.

This authority should also be clothed with the necessary power to carry these plans into effect. Its duty should be the rehabilitation of the Muscle Shoals development and the coördination of it with the wider plan.

Many hard lessons have taught us the human waste that results from lack of planning. Here and there a few wise cities and counties have looked ahead and planned. But our nation has "just grown."

It is time to extend planning to a wider field, in this instance comprehending in one great project many states directly concerned with the basin of one of our greatest rivers.

This in a true sense is a return to the spirit and vision of the pioneer. If we are successful here, we can march on, step by step, in a like development of other great natural territorial units within our borders.

Wherever There Is a Circus A Ringling Is Not Far Away

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

MRS. CHARLES E. RINGLING HANDS OUT TICKETS

Fifty years ago this circus season the Ringling boys went out into their father's barn in Baraboo, Wis., rigged up some ropes and some crude rings, and sent out word to the neighbors that they were going to give a show.

They made $5, speedily spent $3.70 of it for dodgers advertising the next show in a neighboring town and were on their way to founding that great amalgamated institution which is now seven circuses combined in the control of the Ringlings.

In the beginning there were seven brothers; soon, for practical participation in the "Ringling Brothers' Moral, Elevating, Instructive and Fascinating Concert and Variety Performance" there were five brothers to make up "the company."

The show that followed the scattering about of the $3.70 worth of dodgers succeeded to the extent of inspiring the brothers to join up in earnest for the next season with two wandering troubadours, which toured the Northwest country in a concert-and-sketch program; that venture netted each artist $60.

Went Back in Style

With a shrewd if youthful eye to the values of public notice, the company raced off to a shop in Minneapolis, bought fine regalia and went back to Baraboo clad in splendid suits and shining plug hats; the neighbors turned out with gusto, a holiday was declared in town to welcome the young men who were, in those days long before the advent of public relations campaigns, doing more than the town fathers ever dreamed could be done to fix Baraboo in national notice.

Period by period the number of Ringlings actually concerned with the show has grown fewer. Now Mr. John Ringling and Mrs. Charles Ringling are all that remain of the original family engaged in direct management of the organization which has become the most famous of its field in the world.

Some years ago the Ringlings absorbed Barnum & Bailey's organization with its brave tradition and great history; absorbed all the legends and all the facts that make circus history. As for instance, that fine tale about the first elephant brought to the United States for circus exhibition.

Not a White Elephant

Hackaliah Bailey determined in his time that an elephant was the one thing he wanted for the circus. At tremendous pains he imported one. The elephant became forthwith a whole show in himself. But those were the days when one-night stands were the convention in circus management, and a week-long engagement in a Madison Square or a Boston Garden was not imagined.

So when the circus performance was over, the usual move was made from town to town. Lonely roads were dark. The elephant, prize exhibit of its entranced owners, lumbered stealthily down the soft dirt road, with none to see it pass. Sunset saw him tethered in one place; sunup saw him tethered miles away, with none of the gentry of the region to think how in the world such a tremendous object could have covered the distance without causing the earth to tremble; thus it all became part of the incredible grandeur of seeing the elephant, as part of the circus.

Now the American Circus Corporation controls practically all the circuses remaining in the United States. It is an administrative control and circuses take the road in the spring as separate units, as they have for years past.

Mrs. Charles Ringling has said that the circus was so well organized now that it really needed no management.

Ringlings Never Far Away

Nevertheless, if you find circuses these days, you rarely find Ringlings far away. Fifty years is a long time to spend in raising a trapeze performance in a country barn to be a full-grown seven-ply circus, with routes criss-crossing the whole of the United States, Canada and Mexico and it is not to be expected that, once having been engaged in that raising, you can ever drop completely out of it. There is too much human element; the livelihoods and happiness of too many people are bound up in the continuance of the great organization. The happiness, too, of too many people who think a spring is no spring at all unless the circus comes to town.

And so the circus is ready now to open its annual tour in New York. Thence to Boston. Thence perhaps directly, perhaps with one or two intermediate stops, to Washington. In Washington the President of the United States always attends one performance. This year it ought to be fun, with Roosevelt grandchildren and new-made friends among the children of the Secretariat and the diplomatic corps families.

And then the time-honored road tour. Here today, gone tomorrow. Starlight nights. Overcast nights. Nights when five section trains creep through sleeping towns and the cook tent is set up before dawn on a new lot. Fifty years of growing up to be a fine big circus. And the end is not yet.

Roosevelt Is Praised In Ford Hall Lecture

President Roosevelt, American newspapers and industrial leaders were praised for their part in efforts to bring back prosperity by Mr. Edward H. Griggs, education lecturer, in an address at the Ford Hall Forum yesterday. Bankers, he said, since the banking holiday are chastened men and also are doing their share toward better conditions.

Concerning the Government, Mr. Griggs declared American democracy to be the best form of existing government. However, he deplored the abolition of election of United States Senators by legislatures. In addition, he criticized the rule of the majority, which he said may mean "the rule of fools over a wise minority, as a new truth is always discovered by a few." He urged increasingly better education for citizenship as a means toward perpetuation of democracy

Welfare Labor Helps Springfield Park Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., April 10—Labor made available by the City Welfare Department permitted the Park Commission to maintain its parks and parkways on reduced budget allotments, and to carry out improvements that otherwise would have been barred, the commission notes in its annual report prepared for presentation to the city council.

Among the achievements which in large part are credited to welfare labor are the clearing of 60 acres of woodland at Burbank Park, where 30 men were employed for five months, removing heavy brush, and the construction of a new road leading to Balance Rock, where a stretch 2500 feet long was built from the main highway to the rock itself.

Beer Saps Trade In Other Lines In Louisville Area

Bakers and Milkmen Hit Hard and Soft Drink Sales Drop Sharply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 10—Dairymen and bakers were hard hit by the advent of beer in this section, and the purveyors of soft drinks and candy to some extent, a survey of the restaurants and effected industries shows. The loss amounts to many thousands of dollars, all told. It is pointed out that money spent for beer must be withdrawn from other lines of business.

Milk dealers supplying Louisville restaurants and lunch rooms, most of which—including even down-town soda fountains and drug store luncheonettes—took out beer licenses suffered the most severe losses.

Sweetened foods traditionally do not go well with beer. Hence, the sale of pies, cakes, doughnuts and sweetened bakery goods fell off severely. Pie and doughnut bakers reported losses of from 10 to 50 per cent on the first two days of beer.

Liquor Control Needed, Chicago Educator Finds

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 10 — Possible opening of saloons selling hard liquor constitutes a real threat of a prohibition revival, said Prof. Edwin H. Sutherland, University of Chicago sociologist, in a statement put out by the university today. Professor Sutherland said some form of liquor control was essential to public safety.

"Intoxication in modern society is an extremely dangerous and expensive thing, particularly because of the automobile and other mechanized features of our civilization," said the sociologist, co-author of the section on crime in the recent Hoover Social Trends report. "Society must for its own protection develop the most effective system of control it can.

"All who have advocated repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment agree that we do not want the old saloon. Yet few states, under the new beer provisions, have made plans to prevent its return, and the present political temper does not indicate that the liquor traffic will be regulated satisfactorily. The alternatives seem to me to be prevention of the return of the saloon or a return of prohibition."

Saloons selling 3.2 per cent beer are objectionable in Professor Sutherland's opinion, chiefly because they may slip into the practice of selling hard liquor illegitimately, and if and when the Eighteenth Amendment is repealed, pave the way for the return of the old whisky and beer emporiums.

Beer Control by Kansas Calls for Legal Ruling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan., April 10—Application for a temporary restraining order to stop state law enforcement officials from interfering with the sale of beer in a Wichita café was not accepted when presented in the United States District Court here. Judge Richard J. Hopkins, following a lengthy hearing, announced that decision would be withheld until a question of the court's jurisdiction could be studied.

Application for the restraining order, together with a request for the convening of a three-judge court to pass upon the constitutionality of the state prohibition law, was presented by Mr. Joe Brady of Kansas City, Kan., attorney for Mr. Ernest Chapman, Wichita taxi operator, who seeks to sell beer in Kansas. The attorney said that Mr. Chapman had obtained a federal license to sell beer and the State had no right to interfere with his privilege. He argued that 3.2 per cent beer was not intoxicating and that Kansas laws defining liquors were in conflict with the recently enacted federal beer law.

Alertness Is Urged Upon Motor Drivers

Alert motorcar operators are on guard against conditions which make for trouble and are thus able to insert the needed "ounce of prevention" were Registrar Morgan T. Ryan's "words of wisdom" to motorists in his regular weekly report. Had drivers been more alert last week, he said, the toll of 10 highway fatalities might well have been reduced.

As it was, however, the Registrar reports eight fewer fatalities than in the previous week. Weather conditions, he declared, are always secondary causes of accidents, the blame falling primarily on the driver. Total fatalities for the year have reached 247 as compared with 235 for last year to date.

Bank Cuts Loan Rate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 10—Springfield Institution for Savings today announced a reduction in the rate of interest on mortgage loans from 5½ per cent to 5 per cent. The reduction, the bank estimates, will mean a saving of nearly $150,000 in carrying charges on real estate. The bank notes that 95 per cent of its 5250 mortgagors have paid their last interest charges in full.

World's Recognition Of War's Uselessness Forecast by Millikan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif., April 8—Research discoveries revolutionizing human affairs will force the nations of the world to realize within the next generation that war is no longer profitable, Dr. Robert A. Millikan, Nobel prize winner and authority on the cosmic ray, told an audience here this week.

The eminent physicist forecast that international peace was certain to come because the public is fast beginning to understand that both the victor and the vanquished suffer as the result of war.

"Nations will realize that their differences can be settled by arbitration rather than by bloodshed," Dr. Millikan declared. "Fifty nations never would have signed the Kellogg treaty to abandon war as a national policy were it not for the fact that public opinion is rapidly outlawing war."

Harvard 'Sky' Fair Reported as Success

Harvard Observatory's series of open nights for the benefit of the Cambridge unemployed was declared to have been a success by observatory officials this morning. More than 2000 people attended the three-day "Fair," contributing approximately $1100. Those who were unable to observe through the instruments because of poor weather on March 31 and April 1, used their "rain checks" Wednesday, April 5.

Horse Show for World Fair

CHICAGO, April 10 (AP)—A livestock and horse show has been added to the mounting list of attractions planned for the Century of Progress. Officials of the world fair, opening in June, said the show would attract prize animals from over the world.

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BRADFORD: 8-10 Manchester Rd.
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BRISTOL: 5-6 Castle St.
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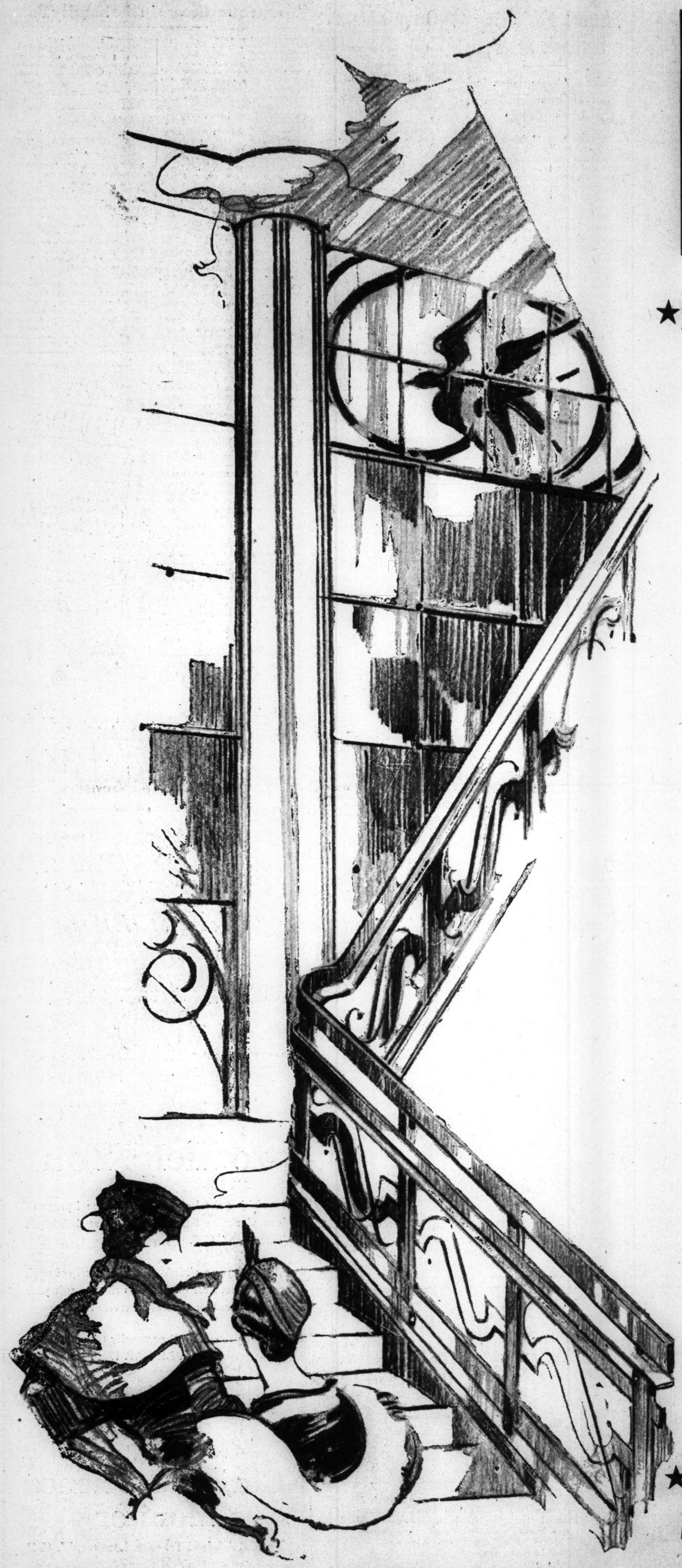

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We welcome you. Then we shall go on to make the welcome lasting — to keep Derry and Toms the Store which you will regard most highly for the authority of its Fashions: the Store upon which you will constantly depend to give you highest value. We have determined to concentrate our vast facilities upon bringing the best of fashion within the reach of a greater number of women than ever before.

We have planned the whole with confidence and may we say — vision. With confidence we have launched our new venture; first because we have planned well, and then because we feel one with a new mood of hope that is gaining in our country.

This is an individualistic Store. These are its unexpected features

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2 Every department has some *special* item of exceptional character — unique in its novelty, value and charm.

3 The Court Gown Room, the Bride's Room, the little pastel-hued rooms for fitting . . . these are just a few features of the Store's great delight and service.

4 The charm of the Store is crowned by its beautiful restaurant—and to miss *this* is to miss too much.

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Trade Campaign Of Reciprocity Ready to Open

Negotiations With Canada and Argentina Lead at Washington

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 10—Vistas of extraordinary interest to the Americas and the world are opened up by knowledge, just available, that the United States Government is planning to make its first direct attack on the world trade jam through reciprocal negotiations with Canada and the Argentine.

Already informal talks with Canadian authorities have been steadily going on, with their apparent objective a world agreement to eliminate surplus production of wheat. The Argentine is naturally closely involved in this subject. Eventually the Danubian countries and Russia are, too, but the first stage is to weld an American bloc.

At least by the time the British Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, is in Washington for his general economic discussions with President Roosevelt, the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. R. B. Bennett, is expected. With him American authorities can lay the ground work for the reciprocal treaty which has been the hoped-for objective of policy since the Democratic victory in November and been an aspiration of Americans and Canadians for many decades.

Model Agreement Envisaged

The triangle of interests formed by the United States, Canada and the Argentine is believed in official circles here to offer remarkable possibilities in the way of a model trade agreement, which will show the world what can be done in the way of reciprocity regarding exportable surpluses.

As it is at present, the three countries in a measure compete for the same markets and continue to produce the same surplus, thus rendering it impossible for any of them to buy from the other in normal quantities.

While some special Argentinian trade mission is expected here, one important end of the task will probably be conducted by Mr. James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, who is expected to become Ambassador to Buenos Aires.

Apart from the American-Canadian-Argentine group, prospects of which really interest Washington quite as much as any European trade talks, the general plans for trade discussions here march rapidly ahead. Mr. MacDonald is expected at the end of next week and M. Edouard Herriot a little later.

Chamber Offers Program

On the unofficial side, the United States Chamber of Commerce, always active, has evolved a program for world negotiation. The chamber lays stress on continued tariff protection, but offers war debt reduction in return for trade compensations. The business men's chief points follow:

Tariff Policy—It is hoped that in the World Conference discussions our delegates will hold fast to a principle of reasonable protection with adequate provisions for meeting unfair competition, such as dumping, convict labor and depreciated currencies, and, further, with such provisions for expert adjustment of tariff rates as would tend to remove tariffs from the plane of purely political considerations.

Intergovernmental Debts—It is hoped that the American delegates will place strong emphasis upon the necessity of removal of arbitrary and discriminatory restrictions upon international trade and will seek to obtain for American agricultural, manufactured and natural-resource products admission to foreign market upon a fair competitive basis.

Organization of Production and Trade—Freedom for American export of our domestic market unrestricted and import trade to function outside by our anti-trust laws and, so far as possible, the elimination of competition by governments in the field of private business should be supported.

Transport—Support of our merchant marine should be continued.

Balancing Budgets—Budget balancing should be urged upon the governments of the world.

Current Stabilization—All possible steps should be taken to effect stability in the monetary systems of the world.

Exchange Difficulties—Immediate relaxation and early removal of exchange restrictions is imperative.

Prices—Price stabilization and improvement should be effected not artificially but through correction of basic conditions.

Investments Abroad—Future capital investments in foreign countries will be contingent upon removal of present exchange restrictions and creation of conditions that will give confidence.

International Double Taxation—Relief from international double taxation through equitable and uniform principles would be of value to all governments.

Radio Programs

Eastern Standard Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—"Grin and Bearit."
5:15 NBC, "Dick Daring."
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 NBC, "Maud and Cousin Bill."
6:15 NBC, Songs and patter.
6:30 Studio; Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Octavus Roy Cohen story.
7:30 NBC, Five Star Theater; Marx Brothers.
8:00 NBC, Eskimo Orchestra; "Rosey" Rowswell; soloists.
8:30 NBC, Don Carney Dog Chat.
8:45 NBC, Phil Cook; Shavers.
9:00 NBC, Minstrel Show.
9:30 Local dance music.
9:45 Collegians; quartet.
10:00 Local dance music.
10:30 Popular vocal program.
10:45 News; reports; sports.
11:15 Clifford and Cameron.
11:30 UBC, "The Phantom Gypsy."
12:00 NBC, Dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Whispering Banjos."
5:15 Marguerite Porter, soprano.
5:45 Isabelle Sanchez, piano recital.
5:30 NBC, Piano duo.
6:00 "The Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "The Old Painter."
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:15 NBC, Juvenile sketch.
7:30 NBC, Elvia Allman, diseuse.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Dramatic sketch.
8:30 NBC, National Opera Concert; Florence Austral; chorus; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Gypsies Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 Newman Orchestra; soloist.
10:00 Del Castillo, organist.
10:30 NBC, National Forum; Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230ks-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CSB, Lang animal story.
5:15 Fashion Parade Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; sketch.
5:45 Yankee Mixed Quartet.
6:00 Announcement; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Violin."
6:30 "Detectives Black and Blue."
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers."
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 CBS, "Singin' Sam."
8:15 CBS, Gershwin's "An American in Paris" Suite.
8:30 CBS, "Fu Manchu"; sketch.
9:00 Stage Show of the Air.
9:30 CBS, Mystery sketch.
10:00 Ranny Weeks; orchestra.
10:15 Local dance music.
10:45 "Street of Dreams," songs.
11:00 Reports; news.
11:15 "Hill Billy George."
11:30-1:00 Dance music.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Ruth Anderson, violinist.
5:15 Archie Lloyd, popular songs.
5:30 Local dance music.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the news," Mr. Henry E. Williams.
6:15 Big Brother Bob Emery.
6:45 Local dance music.
7:00 "Etchings in Music."
7:15 The Gossipers.
7:30 Local dance music.
7:45 Hotel Touraine Ensemble.
8:00 Studio program; time.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Cosmopolitan String Trio.
5:15 CBS dance music.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, "The Lone Wolf Tribe."
6:00 CBS and local popular programs.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Dinner music.
7:30 Yankee Network interview.
7:45 Brunswick Orchestra.
8:00 Serial dramatic sketch.
8:30 The Gondoliers.
8:45 "My Escape From Russia," Mme. Nina Ouspensky.
9:00 Organ recital.
9:15 Le Paradis Orchestra.
9:45 Studio period; news.
10:00 CBS, "Country Club": Alex Morrison; Ernest Glendinning; soloist; quartet; orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
10:45 CBS, William O'Neal; orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Ted Lewis's Band.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:30 p. m.—Local news.
12:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service: The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. Hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, and other authorized literature.
4:00 p. m.—Male quartet.
4:30 p. m.—Dance music.
5:00 p. m.—Pianist; time.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
8:00 a. m.—Morning Minstrels.
12:01 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
12:45 p. m.—Aviation Day luncheon of Boston Advertising Club.
2:15 NBC, "At the Circus."
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. E. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, 'Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
1:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:10 p. m.—St. Paul's Cathedral.
12:45 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:15 p. m.—Studio musical programs.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather; organ.
9:00 a. m.—CBS and local programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Local programs.
3:00 p. m.—Weather; news; time.
3:15 p. m.—Local musical programs.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:15 p. m.—CBS, Curtis Institute of Music Orchestra; Beethoven program.

Youth Taught Coöperation

Special from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA—The Austrian Coöperative Wholesale Society has organized 75 football teams of school children of the members of its affiliated consumers' societies. The chief aim is to foster coöperation among the school children, who have no opportunity of learning about the ideals of the movement in their regular school courses.

He Heads Inquiry Into Akron Crash

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Harris & Ewing

REAR ADMIRAL HENRY V. BUTLER

Inquiry Into Akron Crash Gets Under Way

(Continued from Page 1)

approved by the Navy Department, to calibrate radio directions on April 3. The schedule was submitted to the Navy Department by the late Commander F. C. McCord.

Commander Wiley then launched into an amplified description of the fatal flight. The commander, he said, wanted to be in the vicinity of Newport, R. I., an hour after sunrise April 4 to start work on calibrating the radio compass.

Admiral Moffett telephoned the station from Washington about 11 a. m., April 3, Commander Wiley said, and asked what time the Akron was going to take off, saying he wished to make the flight.

Commander Wiley said the aerological officer told Admiral Moffett he doubted whether the weather would be favorable to take the radio compass dimensions off the New England coast the next day, as had been planned. Commander Wiley said this information also was given to Commander McCord.

"Commander McCord and I studied the morning weather map shortly before noon," he said. "He then set 6 p. m. as the zero hour, at which all hands would be called out to make preparations for the take-off, which was set for 7:30 p. m."

The weather map, Wiley said, had indicated that bad weather conditions prevailed over Michigan and were moving northeastward.

"This, however, was outside our area of operations," he said, 'and we did not consider it a threat.

Akron's Commander Found

ABOARD THE U. S. S. PORTLAND AT SEA OFF NEW JERSEY COAST, April 10 (AP)—The sea is gradually yielding up those it snatched from the wreckage of the airship Akron, and Capt. Herbert F. Leary directed intensified efforts today to find the 68 men still missing. Twenty planes were to join 30 Coast Guard and naval vessels in the search.

The bodies of Commander Frank C. McCord, skipper of the Akron, and Commander Fred T. Berry, head of the naval air station at Lakehurst, N. J., were found yesterday by the Coast Guard destroyer Tucker.

Crowd Views Macon

AKRON, Ohio, April 10 (AP)—The largest number of persons to visit the Goodyear-Zeppelin dock here on a single day since the navy dirigible Akron flew away, more than a year ago, viewed the Macon, twin of the wrecked Akron, yesterday. Police at the dock estimated the crowd at 25,000.

No Beer at Lakehurst

LAKEHURST, N. J., April 10 (AP)—Beer will not be sold on the naval air station until the court of inquiry investigating the Akron disaster completes its work here.

Music

Josef Hofmann

Mr. Josef Hofmann, pianist, gave a recital in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. His program listed the Bach-D'Albert Prelude and Fugue in D minor, the Handel-Brahms Theme, Variations and Fugue, a group of Chopin items culminating in the B flat minor Sonata, Debussy's "Clair de Lune," Liadoff's "Music Box" and the Strauss-Godowsky "Fledermaus" medley.

Mr. Hofmann's virtuosity, authority and musicianship were displayed to best advantage in the first two of these numbers. The Brahms, especially, was played with a fine sense of style and form. In the Chopin pieces, there was more virtuosity than poetry. That tendency to pound the instrument in the effort to make it produce sonorities beyond its capacity, which has been marked in Mr. Hofmann in recent years, was distressingly in evidence. And the lovely melodies of the Trio of the Scherzo and of the Marche funèbre, in the Sonata, came to the ear hard in tone and square-cut rather than flowing in outline. This shortcoming is especially disappointing in an artist capable of producing a singing tone to rival that of almost anybody except De Pachmann. Similarly, the Debussy number was singularly unlike Debussy.

An audience of moderate size applauded vigorously, and the artist responded generously with extra numbers.

L. A. S.

State Labor Chief Favors 30-Hour Bill

"One of the most important pieces of economic legislation yet proposed in America" was the comment by Mr. Edwin S. Smith, Commissioner of Labor and Industries, on the 30-hour labor bill recently passed by the United States Senate. He believed its passage by Congress would result in an immediate stimulation of industry and employment.

"Perhaps as many as 80,000 people," he said, "will be put back to work in Massachusetts if this law is enacted. These figures apply to manufacturing alone. In so far as increased employment in industry means new spending power thousands of additional persons would undoubtedly be reëmployed in retail stores.

"There is no provision in the bill requiring the equivalent of a full week's pay for 30 hours' work. However, I believe the effect of the law would be very quickly to raise wage rates and earnings above their present level. Demand for labor would in many industries temporarily exceed supply, thereby raising wages. This in turn would add to purchasing power, increase prices, loosen up the sources of credit and improve the conditions of business generally both for capital and labor."

Loring Finishes Flight From Madrid to Manila

MANILA, P. I., April 10 (AP)—Completing a flight from Madrid started March 18, Señor Fernando Rein Loring arrived in Manila today from Hong Kong. He was greeted by members of the Spanish colony.

The Spanish aviator is the first to fly alone directly between Hong Kong and Manila, a hazardous 650-mile trip on which Mr. Glenn Brophy, British flier, was lost in 1931. Capt. Wolfgang von Gronau, German airman, and three companions, made the trip last year on his world flight.

Señor Fernando Rein Loring, who has completed his flight from Madrid to Manila, is proud of the fact that his great-great-grandparents came from one of the first families of Boston.

The Loring family originated in England, and were among Boston's early settlers. The young flier's great-great-grandparents went from Boston to Spain in 1772, and settled in Malaga, where the present generation are wealthy landowners.

Seatrain Investigation Postponed Week by I. C. C.

Resumption of the hearing in the investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission of Seatrain Lines has been postponed to April 24 at 10 a. m. instead of April 17 as originally planned, the commission today notified the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Seatrain Lines maintain a service between New York and New Orleans via Havana in a new type of vessel which handles entire trains of railroad cars on their own wheels. The investigation by the I. C. C. covers all phases of the operations of the line including the propiety of the financial interests of the Missouri Pacific Railroad and the Texas Pacific Railway Company in the Seatrain lines.

Sharon Steel Hoop Co. Gain

YOUNGSTOWN April 10—Sharon Steel Hoop Company increased ingot output Saturday to 35 per cent, the highest since July, 1932. Two of six open hearth furnaces were melting Saturday at Lowellville works, where one furnace had operated since last summer. Operating ration last week was 18 per cent.

Japanese Launch Attack Following Setback at Wall

Tokyo Terms Offensive Local Operation, but Admits Reverse

TOKYO, April 10 (AP)—A Rengo (Japanese) news agency report from Changchun, Japanese military headquarters in Manchuria, said Japanese forces along the Great Wall of China launched an offensive today designed to terminate Chinese counterattacks at the Wall passes.

The headquarters said "the persistently hostile attitude of Chinese forces" necessitated the drive. Japanese airplanes, coöperating with infantry, were reported bombing the Chinese.

The Tokyo War Office said the offensive was a local operation, designed for tactical improvement of the Great Wall lines, and that it was absurd to believe the Japanese were going to continue to Peiping and Tientsin, the main cities of the international treaty zone south of the Wall.

Operations centered at Lenkow, a wall pass directly north of Keinchangying, where one regiment of Maj.-Gen. Yoshiaki Takata's and a portion of Maj.-Gen. Heijiro Hattori's infantry brigades were attacking, it was learned here.

The Japanese admitted Lenkow hitherto has been in Chinese hands. About 50,000 Chinese troops were concentrated in that region along the central section of the Southern Jehol border.

Simultaneously Japanese units at Hsifenkow and Chiehlingkow attacked in order to prevent Chinese troops reinforcing Lenkow. Hsifenkow is about 80 miles inland and Chiehlingkow is the most important pass between that point and the coast.

Chinwangtao Threatened By Chinese, Japan Reports

SHANHAIKWAN, China, April 10 (AP)—Japanese reports claimed that Chinwangtao, important North China seaport, was again threatened today by Manchoukuan volunteer troops.

It was admitted that a Chinese army had expelled the native Manchoukuans under Gen. Ting Chiang from Haiyang, north of Chinwangtao. But a regular Manchoukuan force was reported to have reënforced General Ting's detachment and reoccupied Haiyang today, continuing in the direction of Chinwangtao.

The Japanese command had disclaimed responsibility for the advance by General Ting's soldiers.

Vladivostok Is Hit By Trade to Dairen

(Continued from Page 1)

finally sent out instructions to the South Manchuria Railway directors to make Rashin Bay the main point.

Rashin Bay is an extensive natural harbor, opening out to the south and sheltered in the east by a great cape, while the water surface of the bay measures 12 kilometers by eight. At its northern end there is the valley of the River Chkno, and it is proposed to remove the mouth of this small river so as to give a larger quay to the harbor.

The depth of the water in the bay runs from three to twenty fathoms. This latter figure makes it difficult for vessels to anchor, as they require a long chain to reach the bottom, and as much of the bottom is rocky, the anchors will not hold.

It has always been supposed that Rashin was a port unlikely to freeze in the coldest weather, but this winter the cold was so severe that the bay was frozen over for more than a month. This has considerably alarmed many commercial men and there have been protests in the Japanese Parliament regarding the continuation of construction. To use ice-breakers would not be of much value as there is no way of getting the ice to flow out to sea unless a heavy breeze arises from the land, and the only result of breaking the ice in the bay would be that large ice-floes would be formed, becoming thicker all the time.

In such ports as Vladivostok an ice-breaker is used to cut a passage through the ice through which vessels can make their way to the port, but in the case of Rashin the ice is too thin to cut a passage through, as the moment that it is struck by heavy vessels, it breaks up into small pieces and floats all over the bay.

The whole of the construction of the port of Rashin is to be conducted on the means of the South Manchuria Railway, and the plan of construction provides for a turnover of 1,000,000 tons in the first five years, increasing to 6,000,000 tons in the second five years and 9,000,000 tons in the third five years. On the completion of the plans, the mooring quays will be able to accommodate 19 steamers of 4000 tons, 24 steamers of 7000 tons and 12 steamers of 8000 tons, and as the Japanese Government are hastening the construction, it is possible that the period will be reduced from 15 years to nine.

Owing to the speculation in land not more than 60 per cent of the required ground has been purchased by the South Manchuria Railway as many of the present owners refused to sell at the price fixed by the Government, and it is reported that if they do not agree to the terms, a special decree will be issued by the Government compelling them to sell at the price fixed. The cost of construction work is estimated at no less than 40,000,000 yen, the yen being about 20 cents.

With the completion of the first period of work at Rashin in 1937 or 1939, and the completion of the new railway lines to the coast, the entire system of transportation and trade routes of Manchuria will be radically altered. Rashin is a base which may completely alter the relations of economic and political power in the Far East.

All-Expense Excursions To Chicago Fair Planned

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 10—The railroads of the country will join in offering a low rate plan for visitors to Chicago's Century of Progress Exposition, whereby a complete visit to the exposition city may be purchased along with transportation in advance of departure for Chicago.

Announcement of the plan was made today by Mr. C. L. Hunter, chairman of the passenger department of the Trunk Line Association, who said that all expenses save meals are included in the "visit" tickets and that these will be on sale at every railroad station.

Raincoats for Trousers Legs Designed To Save the Crease in the Sunday Pants

Rain, rain, don't go away
Come along, most any day,
It doesn't matter
If drops do spatter
For try as you will you simply can't
Remove the crease from my Sunday pant!

Whether this comes under the category of poetry or is doggerel, it expresses the feelings of any man who discovers that secondary pant-legs protect against rain, snow and mud.

When the little rain drops come a-threatening that razor-edge crease which so enhances every man's appearance, he may slip on these spatter-proof miniature "meal bags" over his trousers. And thus attired, he may step out fearlessly into the rainiest day, assured that when he arrives at the office, the crease that his tailor had made so carefully, will remain unharmed.

Now the inventor of this "pants raincoat," did not put it out in a minute. There was much thinking done to make it a practical addition to one's array of weather resisting garments. Color has been considered and the "Rain-Slip," its trade name, is being put out in many shades, so that the purchaser may buy them to match the color of his suit.

How to keep one's trousers creased in stormy weather has been a long problem with men. Even in short walks from the subway, the parking space or station to one's business he is faced with spending the day in a pair of baggy trousers with the attendant discomforts.

Of course there will be those who will argue that a section of stovepipe might serve the purpose just as well. But this arrangement, its sponsors point out, is made of light waterproof material and is unnoticeable. They fasten just above the knee to the trousers by means of small, inconspicuous fasteners. They are packed in handy rubber pocket cases and are tailored at all times with a permanent crease to serve as a camouflage.

Sheriffs Stand By In Vermont Dispute

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 10 (AP)—One hundred and fifty deputy sheriffs went on duty in the Barre-Montpelier granite belt today as manufacturers prepared to resume operations in the face of a walkout.

About 2500 granite cutters and quarry workers have stayed away from their work for more than a week in protest against a wage cut.

The deuty sheriffs were sworn yesterday by Mr. Henry C. Lawson, Sheriff, who was acting under orders from Gov. Stanley C. Wilson. Governor Wilson said he "had no purpose" to take sides in the dispute but that all parties were bound to observe the law. Last week missiles were thrown as workmen attempted to go back to their jobs in two of the plants and tear gas was used to disperse the gathering.

Dr. Mather Deplores Mass Production Policy

New England faces a crisis today because mass production methods are dulling the incentive of individuals, Prof. Kirtley F. Mather of Harvard University declared yesterday in a radio talk in connection with the Institute of Character Developing Forces, which is to be held April 17 to 20 under the auspices of Boston University's school of religious education and social service.

This institute is to conduct a character survey, which Professor Mather said, is as essential as surveys in industry and commerce. He added that the New England character is "a pretty good expression of a fine type of huma... nature." He said that like New England shoes and cod, the New England character has traveled far.

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Motorcar Came With a Bang And Has Continued Its Firing Since Its Start 35 Years Ago

In That Time It Has Expanded Its Daily Scope From Scant 50 to Easy 300 Miles and Has Turned Cow Paths Into Cement Highways

All Aboard, America—*Seventh of 18 Articles*

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Early one morning in October, 1898, J. W. Packard started from Cleveland for his home in Warren, Ohio, 53 miles away to prove one of those "newfangled gasoline buggies."

In the first 19 miles he was "out and under" four times. Two miles more a tire gave way. He repaired the thing only to have it blow out in his face again with a mixture of glue and feathers supposed to have rendered the tires puncture-proof.

On the way again, the drive-chain broke, the radiator sprung a leak and on several hills he leaped out to put a brick behind the rear wheel when the brakes failed and the engine stalled.

Once the steering wheel spun round on a rutty road, knocking the driver into the dust. With five miles to go, the machine gave its last whimper. The sun was setting as Mr. Packard arrived home behind a team of plow horses, the car in tow.

He wrote to the company recommending changes in the automobile. The reply came, in effect, "If you are so smart, why don't you build one yourself?" He did.

Today, .. representative of a well-known oil company starts on a nation-wide tour of 30,000 miles, visiting most of the important cities within a few months. He expects to complete the trip on a single set of tires. He will speed over a network of smooth highways all the way averaging about 200 miles a day. His itinerary provides for no such emergency as the "get out and under" type.

Only 35 years separate the two incidents.

Mr. Packard was happy if he found a smooth stretch of road beyond the spires of local communities. Yet, at this moment, the "gasoline buggy" is invading the very forum of the lion in Africa. Paved highways, like g' nt cobwebs, reach into the heart of the Belgian Congo, southern Algiers, Ubangi, the seeping Sahara and the sun-scorched Canal Zone.

Something like 2000 years before the advent of the motorcar, Isaiah made a prediction that matured in 1932: "In that day shall there be a highway out of Egypt to Assyria and the Assyrian shall come into Egypt and the Egyptian into Assyria."

With all this to think about, it's not infrequent that one of the old-timers of motordom wags his head with "Blamed if I didn't tell you so."

Entire Nation Takes a Ride

These outposts of 1933 are the modern overland trails, the "golden spikes" in a vast chain of highway improvement which began as a cow path, developed into a town road, grew into an inter-community highway, only to become a national thoroughfare and ultimately a link in an international express traffic artery.

A lull, even if it be in the progress of an ox team going up hill, is usually a period for storing up steam for the climb ahead. So the pause in road development in the United States following the Civil War found the nation dressing up the wheel of transportation in rubber preparatory to taking the entire nation "for a ride."

"No jolt. No jar. They make the vehicle run absolutely noiselessly, permitting conversation in a low tone of voice. . ." was one manufacturer's advertising appraisal of the rubber tire in 1900.

When the pneumatic tire was first blown up, then began the inflation of the motor industry. With a last heroic gesture, carriage manufacturers painted running gears a flaring red, splashed the buggy bodies with bright colors and added a tempting assortment of gadgets. But it was no use. The motorcar came in with a bang and continued firing.

He Proved Conservative

It may have been the vivid display of color in the "buggy" industry that blurred the futuristic vision of a well-known transportation authority of that day who predicted that by 1944, there would be at least 60,000 miles of hard roads in the country and thousands of carriages would be sold instead of "the present hundreds." He failed to mention the automobiles which number more than 25,000,000 and are running over more than 700,000 miles of hard-surfaced highways.

How could he have known that every American family was to be an individual competing unit in a world-wide urge to make up in speed for the centuries that man had spent on horseback?

How could he have realized that as he spoke there was a young crop of mechanically minded geniuses like Mr. Packard who couldn't take their wives' advice to "sit down and forget it"—that is, forget th. queer-looking contraption out in the back shed that had the potential quality of self-propulsion. They were humble workers in their lines, with ambitions centered on "getting the thing to run."

Henry Ford was one of them. He came home night after night in deep thought to retire to the barn, where the idea of a self-propelling "buggy" was crystallizing in an apparatus with a cough like the static in the first crude radio sets. He had studied the huge boiler in the steam engine and ended with the exclamation, "What a waste of power!"

Good-By to the Horse

The next question, "Why not use gasoline?" sounded the curfew for the horse and opened the way for expansion of an industry which now has facilities adequate to transport every person in the United States at once. The glory of this achievement must necessarily be shared, however, with earlier pioneers, Karl Benz of Germany, Isaac Newton, Etienne Lenoir of France, Gottlieb Daimler and others whose labors gave food for thought to the American mechanics who steered the automobile up to the point of commercial development.

The courage and "iron nerve" poured into the early chapters of the motorcar drama helps the observer to understand its rapid expansion. With a single sweep of the hand, destiny scooped up a handful of men from the undercurrents of industry and placed them in the position of forerunners in the new-found motor world.

As early as 1905, the people were "all dressed up" in motor togs and asking "where to go." The only organization previously interested in "good roads" was the National League of Bicyclists. While these efforts had contributed something to the construction of local roads and a few intercommunity highways, the motorists had a broader vision.

Their increased mobility pointed to an expansion of social life, a wider use of personal contacts in business and a greater exchange of intercommunity friendships. But the demand for good roads necessarily called for some adequate form of financing.

Farmers Paid the Way

The property tax was immediately invoked. In some cases—and this grew apace with highway construction over a long period—farmers were required to donate land through which the highway ran and pay taxes on all the land including the highway right-of-way. In certain parts of the country farmers are still paying taxes on such land. Nevertheless, this crude form of road assessment met the immediate need of the motorist and gave America the key to its future highway system.

The horse was mankind's chief power of locomotion from Cæsar down to Henry Ford. But it took only 30 years for the motorcar to put the horse almost completely out of the passenger transportation business. Local roads began to stretch into neighboring territory. Soon they progressed beyond their original interpretation as enhancers of local property values solely. This called for a new source of highway revenue in the form of vehicular taxes.

By 1910, the nation's taste for gasoline had been thoroughly cultivated and it was ready to gulp down the whole new theory of highway transportation. New York was not taken wholly by surprise one day to see what looked like an old-time flat-bottom freight car equipped with rows of heavily upholstered seats, pass down Fifth Avenue.

Steered Like a Liner

It had hard rubber tires on four small groaning wheels, a steering wheel that literally could have served the pilot of an ocean liner, and a single searchlight in front of the driver's seat. It was all right if it didn't rain. This forerunner of the modern bus had no top.

It took well. Less than two years later the whole country was flooded with "jitneys" running in competition with the trolley lines. Some of them were merely renovated "family" cars. Almost anyone could operate one for a small fee. They fill only a page in the transportation drama, however, as their mismanagement and haphazard regulation drove them off the roads quickly. But the commercially minded could not forget that, while they lasted, they paid well.

A writer in 1901 declared that the country never would have many automobiles because it had so few good roads. Now that there are good roads, the country requires not only the automobiles, but also the trucks and the buses.

In 1904, there were only 411 trucks produced. By 1910, the output had increased to 10,000 and the institution of federal aid for highways in 1916 raised the quota rapidly until in 1925, factories turned out 500,000 trucks. Truck registrations increased from 410 in 1904 to 215,000 in 1916 and 3,466,303 in 1931.

The Bus Comes Into Its Own

The motorbus was an outgrowth of both the passenger car and the truck but has developed into a separate branch of transportation. The awkward sight-seeing bus was the predecessor to the modern type. Registrations of motorbuses increased from 53,202 in 1925 to 100,000 in 1932.

Of the 3,500,000 trucks more than 800,000 are owned by farmers. The trucks give employment to 1,510,000 drivers. They supply work to dozens of basic industries. Together the bus and truck paid nearly $300,000,000 in taxes last year.

In its principal service function of today, transportation, the automobile has enormously increased the mobility of people, and in the words of Mr. B. E. Hutchison, vice-president of the Chrysler Corporation, "It has widened the people's normal horizon and broadened their outlook."

Because of their flexibility, safety and economy, motorcars are the medium, it is asserted, for 90 per cent of the passenger-miles for all modes of transportation in the United States. They travel over a network of highways 12 times greater than the railroad track mileage and carry five persons at practically the same cost as one. They are linking "lost" communities having no rail connections, to large cities.

Highway experts declare it idle talk that the nation has enough highways. Of the more than 3,000,000 miles of roads, less than one fourth have been graded, a sixth have been surfaced and one-sixteenth paved. Little more than half the mileage of the main state roads have been improved with any kind of surfacing. At the present rate of surfacing at 40,000 miles a year and an annual expenditure of more than $1,000,000,000, the United States according to authoritative figures soon will have more improved highways than all the rest of the world put together now has.

There remain on these arteries thousands of unsubstantial bridges. Every fifth year, it is estimated, motor traffic doubles. As for the farmer who is coming to depend more and more on highways for the transportation and distribution of his products, nearly 3,000,000 of the nation's 6,250,000 farms are located on unimproved roads that are impassable at certain times of the year. Another group numbering nearly 2,000,000 are on improved dirt roads which have their unusable seasons. Less than 500,000 farms, an authority figures, are on assured all-year roads.

An adequate rural, farm-to-market road system is apparently the next required step in the nation's highway program. The Federal Government itself is interested in this development because of the prospect of speeding up mail deliveries.

Federal aid has been more than an instrument for highway and bridge construction. It has furnished the engineering backbone from which have sprung all progressive highway policies during the last two decades. It has helped to do away with hit-and-miss methods which formerly contributed to waste efforts and funds.

First appropriations of $75,000,000 for federal aid were made in 1916, $5,000,000 being made available for 1917. For 1919 an additional $50,000,000 was voted. For 1932 and 1933, the Government appropriated $250,000,000. The United States bureau of public roads, moreover, constitutes a clearing house for highway information.

Another illustration of the strength of highway unity is found in North Carolina. Between 1919 and 1926, this State constructed $125,000,000 worth of highways. What was the economic result? Forty coöperative marketing associations were formed. Property values, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute, were multiplied eight times while the average in the United States was four times. Farms increased by 13,000 during a period when farms were decreasing as a whole. Motor vehicles increased 77 times compared to 25 times for the national average. Farm products were 330 per cent more valuable compared with a national ratio of 225.

As Stuart Chase declares, the automobile is now an economic necessity. But what a herculean workman it has made of the American. To turn out the annual supply of motorcars to meet the immediate demand, requires 3,732,000 manpower. And if the figures were to take in traffic policemen, roadside inns, highway builders, guides, golf clubs and a myriad other occupations dependent on motor traffic, it might be found that a fifth of the nation's population is in the pay of the automobile industry.

The Horseless Carriage Ceases to Whinny

All Photos The Christian Science Monitor

HIGHWAYS AND TRANSPORT DEVELOP TOGETHER

Top, Left to Right—The Two Brothers Stanley, Inventors of One of the Most Successful Cars, the Stanley Steamer, Seated in an Early Model. Model of 1933 Night Coach for Service, Providing Sleeping Quarters for Gasoline Travel. Bottom—Clover Leaf Curve, Sample of Modern Highway Engineering on New Boston-Worcester Highway in Southboro, Mass.

Soviet Recognition Opposed

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—Opposition to recognition of Soviet Russia was expressed in letters to President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull made public yesterday by Mr. Matthew Woll, acting president of the National Civic Federation.

Eckener Surveys New Air Route To Dutch East Indies

Holland Shipping Firm Plans Dirigible Service to Islands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—Plans for a Dutch air shipping company, using the latest type of dirigible developed by Dr. Hugo Eckener, are being worked out here by the Steamship Company Nederland. The first purpose is to establish another air connection between the Netherlands and the Dutch East Indies, complementing the 9000-mile weekly air service by airplane that now has been in operation for nearly two years.

On behalf of a Dutch-German combine, Dr. Hugo Eckener has been in the Dutch East Indies studying climatic and atmospheric conditions along the route. The Steamship Company Nederland intends to build only one dirigible to start with.

This will be equipped with a Dutch crew and run under the Dutch colors, and will join the transoceanic service to South America.

If the results are favorable, the plans for a new air connection with the Indies will soon be carried out. According to Dr. Eckener's findings, the dirigible would take four to 4½ days to cover the 9000-mile distance, presumably in two "hops." This is about the same time to which flying to the Indies by the Royal Dutch Airlines machines will be cut down by 1934, namely, about five days, instead of seven to nine days at present.

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9	0	x	6	0	3	4	6	12	0	x	9	0	6	9	0
9	0	x	7	6	4	0	9	12	0	x	10	6	7	10	6
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The Children's Page

Eleanor and the Garden Contest

By ALTA HALVERSON SEYMOUR

(In Three Parts)

Part I.

"A GIRL coming to stay here all the rest of the school year!" "And all summer maybe, if Aunt Alice doesn't get back from Europe."

The Wilson twins, Bruce and Benjy, looked at each other and groaned in chorus.

"If only there could be two of her," said Bruce. "Then they could play with each other and wouldn't have to bother us."

Benjy nodded gloomily. "Or if we only had a sister she could play with!"

Mrs. Wilson laid down her book and turned to the boys with laughing eyes. "I think when you see your cousin Eleanor you're going to change your opinions," she said.

"Oh, she may be a nice enough girl, all right," said Bruce with a sigh, "but she's going to be a nuisance to have around."

The Garden Contest

"And of course she'd have to come right now when we're busiest with our gardens. How are we going to make any showing in the garden contest if we don't make a good beginning right now?" added Benjy.

"One thing," said Bruce with determination, "she may as well understand from the very beginning that she isn't to meddle with our indoor garden boxes. And she isn't going to dig in my garden, either. Last year I won third prize, and I'm going to try to win first prize this year. Donald Ketcham has won first prize two years. It's about time somebody else had a turn."

"I was thinking that I might win a flower prize with those giant cosmos I sent away for," put in Benjy.

"Perhaps Eleanor will start a garden of her own," suggested Mrs. Wilson. "There's plenty of room, and a little girl who has spent all her life in a city apartment would no doubt enjoy having a garden."

"Well, but Mother," protested Bruce, "she won't know anything about gardening."

"Or we'd have to do all the work for her," said Benjy.

"This year is our chance," said Bruce, "and we don't intend to let a girl spoil it. If she was a girl like Nina Carroll now, it wouldn't be so bad. Nina has her garden all started. She'd never be a bother. She likes to play ball and she can run faster than any of the other girls—"

"Here comes a great big box," interrupted Benjy, jumping up suddenly, as the expressman came up the garden path.

"It's from Aunt Alice," said Mrs. Wilson, as Bruce and Benjy ran to get hammers. "Some of Eleanor's treasures, perhaps. We'd better unpack them, and have them ready for her, so she will feel at home at once."

The boys lost no time in opening the box. They were curious to see what their cousin had sent in such a big package. Perhaps, after all, there would be things they could play with—a tennis net and racquets, for instance. But as they pried the lid off the box, they looked at each other in frank disgust. For carefully packed in the box were the walls, floors, and roof of a large doll house.

"Let's put it together for her," said Mrs. Wilson. "Here's a package of screws. Can you do it, do you think?"

The boys were particularly proud of their ability as carpenters, and though they felt the doll house was somewhat beneath their notice, they were glad to prove their skill in putting it together. When Eleanor arrived, a day or two later, the doll house, neatly screwed together, was waiting for her.

Bruce and Benjy were in no hurry to get home the afternoon their cousin was expected. They stopped at their father's store to see if he had any errands for them to do, and if Mr. Wilson was somewhat surprised at this unusual enthusiasm for after-school tasks, he said nothing about it but found a number of little chores which they did with amazing thoroughness. Even when they started home, they scuffed along slowly. "It won't seem like home to have a girl around all the time," said Bruce.

"Mother thinks it will be nice," remarked Benjy hopefully. "Maybe it won't be so bad."

"I've just remembered," said Bruce, breaking into a run, "that we left the doll house up there in the playroom, and we have all our window boxes started up there in the south window, standing on that old bench. I suppose she'll run right up to see her doll house, and I only hope she hasn't tipped over those window boxes. Things in them are just beginning to come up."

The Visitor Arrives

But as the boys drew near the house, they felt that they had no immediate cause for worry. For out on the lawn, a little girl was swinging, while Nina Carroll, from next door, stood near by, laughing. And indeed, the boys began laughing, too, in spite of themselves. For the little girl was standing in the swing, propelling herself up and down with such energy that the rope went to startling heights.

"She almost turned a somersault that time," chuckled Benjy. "Perhaps she won't be so had after all. Come on, Bruce."

"She doesn't act as if she cared about that doll house one bit," said Bruce.

"Here's your cousin," called Nina, as the boys came into the yard, and she helped Eleanor stop the swing.

The boys inspected their cousin with interest. They had expected to see a stylish little creature with curls and ribbons and dainty clothes. Instead they found a sturdy young person in a khaki knicker suit, her nose well-sprinkled with freckles, her short brown hair flying in all directions, her gray eyes very bright and eager.

"I hurried right home from school," explained Nina, "and I've been telling her all about our garden contest. She doesn't know much about gardens," she added quickly, "but she wants to learn."

"I thought the carrots were some kind of flowers, the tops are so pretty," said Eleanor, with glee. "I never saw them growing before. But I guessed right away what the beets were," she added proudly. "Aunt Helen says I may have a garden, and I'd like to enter the contest, too."

Bruce and Benjy looked at each other in alarm. A girl who thought carrots were flowers! And she wanted to join the contest! They would have to show her how to do everything. She was going to be a nuisance, after all.

"Did you find your doll house?" asked Benjy, casting about for a polite remark.

Eleanor's Mistake

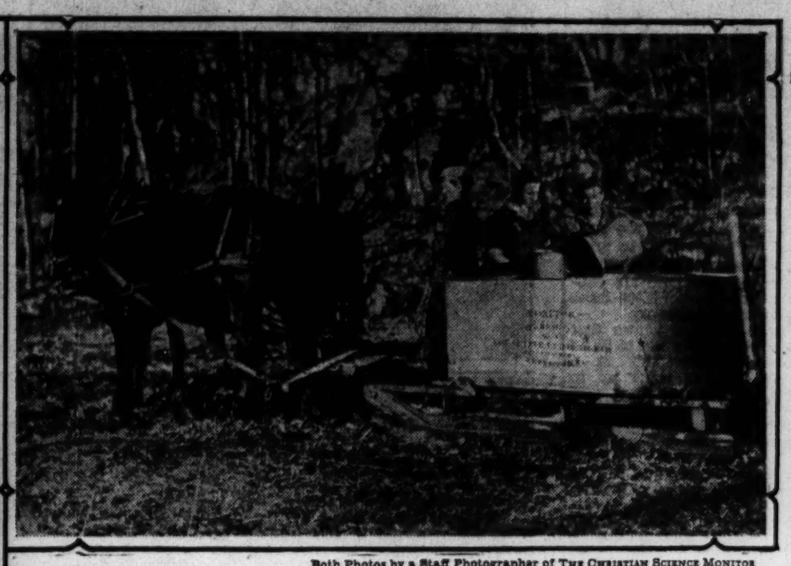
"Oh, yes! It was nice of you to put it all together for me." Eleanor giggled a little. "Were you playing a joke on me the first thing, putting those boxes of dirt right where I'd trip over them? Mother told me boys liked to play tricks, so that I must be on the lookout. But I forgot, and I was in such a hurry to get to my doll house, I ran right into those boxes and knocked them over. So I had to put the dirt all back right away." She laughed in hearty appreciation of the joke, and then stopped suddenly, for no one had joined her. "I cleaned everything up," she said looking at them anxiously. "I found an old broom up there, and swept up all the dirt."

But the others were looking at her with consternation plainly written on their faces. "Those were our window boxes," said Bruce. "Special seeds we've been taking extra good care of. If they're spoiled, there's no chance at first prize for us." And the boys rushed off to see how much harm had come to the cherished window boxes.

Eleanor's face, which had been very merry a moment before, looked suddenly so woebegone that Nina began to comfort her. But she, too, was anxious to know how much damage had been done. "Come on, Eleanor," she said, running off after Bruce and Benjy. "Let's go and see. Oh, I hope they aren't spoiled entirely."

Eleanor, who had been looking forward for weeks to this visit, began to feel that perhaps living in the same house with two boys wouldn't be so much fun, after all. "I thought we'd have such good times, and then this is what I do the very first thing," she thought. The sparkle had left her gray eyes, and her lively air had completely vanished as she trudged sorrowfully after her cousins.

(To be continued)



Both Photos by a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Nine-Year-Old Lad at the Left Is Emptying the Sap That Has Collected in the Buckets. Above He Is Hauling in a Tank Full of the Sap to the Camp, Where It Will Be Made Into Delicious Maple Sirup and Sugar

Sweetmeats From a Tree

MAPLE trees once more are singing their happy "drip, drip" song in Vermont's Green Mountains, for "Sap's runnin'." Sweet, watery sap, flowing from thousands of trees, is filling thousands of buckets.

No wonder boys and girls in Vermont are happy, for this is one of the most interesting times of the year for them. Already they are enjoying their breakfasts of golden brown pancakes covered with new maple sirup. Also pounds and pounds of maple sugar have disappeared into the mouths of these sweet-toothed youngsters.

But eating maple sugar and sirup is not the only part boys and girls in Vermont have in the "sugaring" season. More than likely it was their keen eyes that discovered one March day that the sap was flowing. Then home they raced with the cry, "Sap's runnin'."

From that moment nearly every "Jack" and "Jill" has been as busy as the older folk, gathering sap, cutting wood for the sap fires and boiling the sap down into sirup and sugar.

Typical of boys and girls throughout Vermont is the little fellow, about nine years old, in the illustration above, who was "snapped" by our photographer last week, collecting a tank of sap.

Like a seasoned driver, he guided the sled, while two slightly older boys emptied the contents of the sap buckets into the tank. From time to time the little fellow hopped down and emptied a few buckets himself just to keep in practice. These boys take care of a maple grove of nearly 800 trees. This is a fairly large grove, for about 8000 gallons of sap trickle from these trees each year. This makes about 200 gallons of sirup.

Although many children help at the sugar camps just for the fun of riding on the sleds or tasting the sap as it is boiled into sirup, other boys and girls have established a profitable business in making sirup and sugar, particularly in the latter.

Many have their own orchards or a group of trees in their father's groves. As soon as the warm days and cold nights of late March and early April start the sap flowing, the boys and girls tap their trees by boring holes in the trunks about four feet from the ground. Into these holes, which are bored with a slightly upward slant, the youngsters place metal or wooden spouts through which the sap flows into the buckets which hang from hooks on the spouts.

Various kinds of vessels are used to catch this sap, including covered galvanized pails, wooden buckets, glass jars and bottles, and even ordinary tin pails. The modern type is used mostly, because the youngsters wish to maintain the same high quality in their products as their elders.

Some of the children have their own sugar houses where they boil the sap to evaporate the water and thus form the sweet sirup. Most of them, however, deal in sugar rather than in sirup. Therefore they boil the sirup until it reaches the sugaring stage, then pour it into molds and stir it to improve its color and grain.

Under the 4-H Club Department of the University of Vermont Extension Service, a marketing project has been developed for the boys and girls who make maple sugar, which is packed by these youthful business leaders in fancy boxes and in small cakes. The box covers tell the buyer that this pure maple sugar was made entirely by Vermont boys and girls. In each box two attractive cards are placed, one a name card and the other asking, "How do you like my sugar?" In this way, purchasers learn the quality of real Vermont maple sugar.

Although sugar cakes have been the main products made by the youngsters, a number have experimented with maple candies, and markets for them have been found as far away as Spain, France, South Africa, India, Korea, China and Japan.

So while children have found that the gingerbread house of Hansel and Gretel was only a fairy tale, they are learning that there really is a "candy" tree.

I'll Play I'm a Kite

O, tie me to a kite-tail,
And up and up I'll fly.
O fastened to that bright tail
I'll touch the summer sky.
I'll race beside a swallow,
And dip beside a crow,
And follow, follow, follow,
Wherever robins go.

Far down I'll see a steeple,
And chimneys farther down,
And tiny, moving people
All in a tilted town;
And if it's quiet weather,
And if the sky is blue,
I'll catch an eagle feather
And toss it down to you!

Nancy Byrd Turner

A Yo-Yo That Is Alive

There is no need to buy a Yo-Yo if you can afford a Kinkajou, and if you can't afford a Kinkajou you can go to the London Zoo and play with one for nothing.

Misze is the name of the funny little yellowish-brown animal which has recently arrived from Central America to amuse the visitors. Misze is quite young and very active. In shape he is something like a cat, with a long body and a still longer tail. His chief occupation consists in hanging upside down by his tail and climbing up it, a feat which he is never tired of performing.

If, when you are visiting him, you hold onto the tip of his tail, Misze will drop down, climb up, and drop down again exactly like a Yo-Yo. We do not know, however, if his tricks extend to "Walking the dog," "Going over the falls" or "Spinning." He is excellent at rising, however, and so far his tail has not had to be renewed.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Mail Bag

Lynbrook, New York

Dear Editor:

I am a boy 10 years old and I should like to hear from a boy in Australia.

We have two pet dogs, a Scotch terrier and a cocker spaniel. I am very interested in raising rabbits and I like the games of football, baseball and basketball very much, and often play them.

We have a beautiful church here and I have been going to Sunday school since I was four years old. I go to the lectures with my mother, too.

We get The Christian Science Monitor every day and if there is some little boy in Australia who does not get the Monitor very often, I should be glad to mail mine to him every week. Paul H.

Glenside, Pennsylvania

Dear Snubs:

I am a little black and white Springer Spaniel. I have always wanted to write to you and now I am dictating this letter to my mistress, lying on the chair next to the desk as she writes it.

A family has moved into our neighborhood and they have a black and white fox terrier named Honey and she is a great companion for me, as our cat is not with us now.

I haven't had much experience with a jig-saw puzzle, as I was told by my mistress not to touch it, so I didn't, and although my tail has swished against it a few times, I have not upset one yet like you did some time ago.

Now I will have to close, and with many joyful barks I say good-by.

I should like especially to have a letter from Gary, Indiana. Don S.

Snubs and Waddles would like to thank the following animal friends for their letters:

Flickers, Montclair, N. J.
Shorty, Chicago, Ill.
Snookie S., Ketchikan, Alaska.
Skippy W., Portland, Ore.
Don and Dona (no address).
Buzzy, Enid, Okla.

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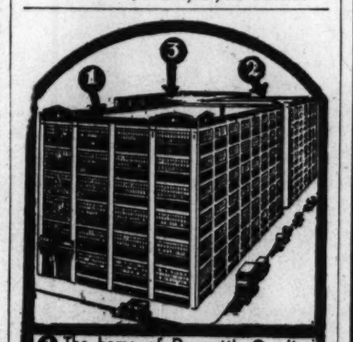

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The Home Forum

Poetry Anthologies—For and Against

THERE are some lovers of poetry who shun poetry anthologies on the ground that they do not care for ready-to-wear collections and prefer to make their own choice

There is, of course, something to be said for that attitude. In the first place, it is one honestly maintained by certain readers; and, since it is theirs, they are entitled to it without argument.

On the poet's account, too, there is some reason to wish that readers more often went directly to the poet's published works and less often to the gleanings of an anthologist. A poet may well be forgiven for wanting all of his poems to be read and not simply a selected few. It sometimes happens, too, that a poet's best and most characteristic work fails to get into any anthology, because it is too long, or not quite suited to the collection, or not to the compiler's taste. On the other hand, it is true that occasionally a poet withholds permission to use the very poem that the anthologist is most anxious to include. In that case, the reader is the loser.

All in all, it must be conceded that anthologies do little to fill a poet's purse; and that, though they enhance his fame, they do not completely represent his work. He probably always cherishes the hope that a few readers, having sampled his work in the pages of an anthology and found it to their taste, will seek out the volume where they can have a full banquet. The poets alone can tell whether such hopes are realized.

On the reader's side, however, much is to be said for the anthology. This means readers of several kinds: the reader who likes poetry but is not quite sure of his own judgment; the reader who is in a hurry, as many readers are; the reader who prefers to take his poetry in small compass and great variety; and the reader—his existence must be admitted—who wants to know what all this talk of poetry is about and trusts that a good anthology will help him to appear informed at the right time. As it undoubtedly will. For all these readers—including the writer—anthologies perform an acknowledged service.

Since they render this service to readers, they also render one to the cause of poetry. They are democratic. They release poetry from the inner shrine of the elect and take it quite liberally into homes and schools, and into the pockets of subway riders.

* * *

Anthologies have an ancestry frosted with antiquity. In all literatures poetry is older than prose, and in all literatures the names of the earliest poets are hopelessly lost; but recorded poetry generally begins with what may be called an anthology—a collection of war songs, chants, bardic lays, folk songs—handed down by word of mouth and finally brought together in written form. Greece gave anthologies their name—in a lovely word that means a garland of flowers.

In later times, Tottell's "Miscellany," published in England in 1557, popularized the courtly, erudite "new poetry" which Wyatt and Surrey had introduced from Italy. Two centuries later Allan Ramsay's "Tea-Table Miscellany" influenced the poetry of Robert Burns. Bishop Percy's "Reliques" was fuel for the Romantic movement in Poetry.

Meanwhile there were appearing an unnamable host of miscellanies, "dainty devices," galaxies, garlands and "florilegia," some of them admirable, some of them laborious siftings of other men's creative work, and reflecting the taste of an unliterary public in a fashion to sadden a poetry-lover but delight a student of times and manners.

Good, or not so good, at any rate these anthologies encouraged some of the public to read poetry.

* * *

Another literary club might be founded, called the Palgravians, made up of those who owe a debt of gratitude to Francis Palgrave and his "Golden Treasury." Almost no one gives the book its full name—"The Golden Treasury of English Lyric Poetry," but everyone who knows English poetry knows the look and the feel and even the dear familiar arrangement of poems in that collection. To them it is "the" golden treasury. With some mid-Victorian limitations, it is literally a depository of gold. It contains pure bullion and it did much to put the English-speaking world on a gold standard for poetry.

Since Palgrave's time efforts have been made to introduce new standards, liberal standards, bimetallic, or more. Hence the anthologist's power of discrimination and perspective has to be ever acute. Yet the most we should ask of him, if he is the man for the task, is that he shall compose his volume of the poems he likes.

Many of the anthologists have chosen a limited field, in period or type of poetry, or in purpose. Other daring adventurers have ranged through the world and the ages. Mark Van Doren, in his "Anthology of World Poetry," begins with a selection from the Shi King, or Book of Odes, compiled in China about 500 B. C.; and after traversing Japan, Persia, Arabia, Judea, Egypt, Greece, Rome, and the countries of modern Europe, he ends in America with Edna St. Vincent Millay.

Joseph Auslander and Frank E. Hill, who first wrote "The Winged Horse" and then compiled "The Winged Horse Anthology" to go with it, have also roamed the whole world through; and, for the sake of creating a love for poetry in young people, have scoured the ages for the finest gold. Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch's "The Oxford Book of Verse" is modestly limited to English poetry, bounded at one extremity by the year 1250 and at the other by 1900.

The collections of Irish poetry in English could alone furnish substance for many pages of appreciation. From Charlotte Brooke, who led the way in 1789, to the recent compilations of Alfred Perceval Graves and Padraic Colum—"The Book of Irish Poetry" and "Anthology of Irish Verse," respectively—there stands for the reader a matchless contribution to the world's content of imaginative beauty, music, and love of home.

* * *

In spite of the claims of the poet's unfilled purse, it seems true that many of the recent anthologies offer a perfect way of trying out the newer poets and determining whether one desires their better acquaintance. There are year books, such as those admirably compiled by Thomas Moult and by L. A. G. Strong, that record the annual development of poetry. Other compilers, like Louis Untermeyer, Messrs. Drinkwater, Canby and Benet, the veteran William Webster Ellsworth, and Margaret Wilkinson are among those who have helped the newer poets to put their best foot first.

Mrs. Wilkinson, in her "New Voices" (published in 1923) suggested the right attitude for the reader to take toward the new poets. The attitude is *not*, said Mrs. Wilkinson, to be that of Walter de la Mare's poor Jim Jay who

> "Got stuck fast
> In Yesterday."

Ezra Pound may seem more enigma than poet, E. E Cummings by his curious patterns of zigzag-words and semi-words may amaze as often as he refreshes; but the anthologists have, ingratiatingly, performed the ceremony of introduction. The rest is a matter between reader and poet.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG.

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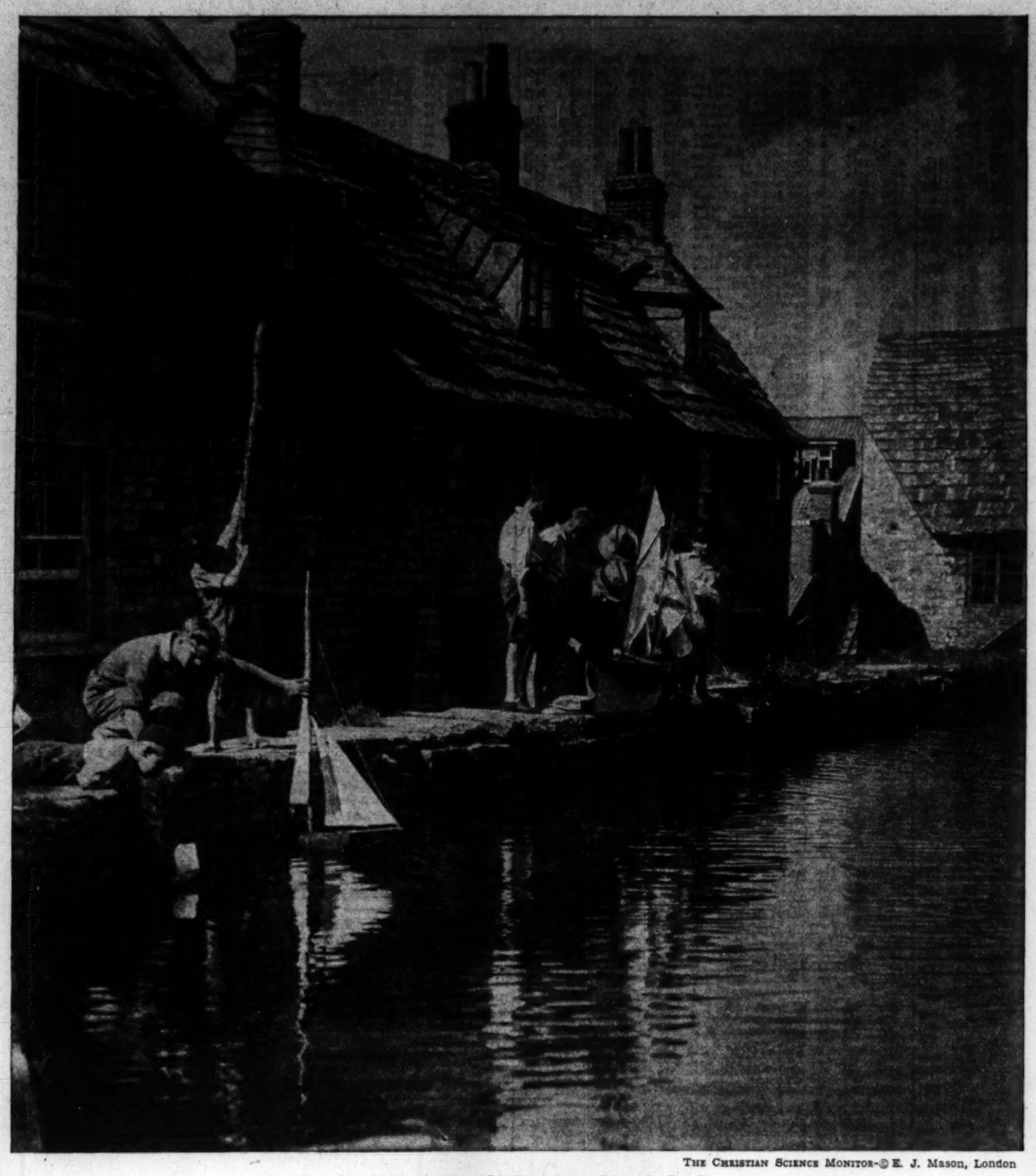

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By the Water Mill—Old Swanage, Dorset, England

April in New York

There are days in spring when the city takes on a glamour unknown at any other season. April trips along the avenue, like a young girl. The sky is blue above her head, and the buildings stand stark against it, perfectly etched, clean, naked, their white marble lines melting into that cloudless background. The whole city seems to have had its face washed, if not miraculously lifted. The first April rains have erased the wrinkles that formed about the tired eyes of the town, and now there is a smile on the lips of this reborn creature who is roused to rapture at the approach of the best of all seasons.

One takes the coming of spring for granted in the country; but here it is something in the nature of a high adventure, a gala occasion. There are so few trees along the endless streets that when one, pathetically boxed and tenderly nourished, bursts into green flame, urban faces turn to it in double wonder and gratitude. For miracles like this are not often seen in the maze of Manhattan. Astonished eyes greet this astonishing manifestation. Out of iron and cold steel, how can this beauty emerge! From the bleak soil, how can hyacinths and tulips and the great congregation of the grass come to life? . . .

Holiday. Revelry. Carnival. Shining faces. Children everywhere. The rich as well as the poor awakened by this flaming spirit that has visited the city so lately lost and hidden in the darkness and dullness of winter. We get but a patch of loveliness here; only a hint; a sample from the pattern and cloth of spring. That is why it means so much more to us. That is why you see that wistful look in the eyes of old and young alike. They have been waiting. They have been hoping for this. And now the scrap, the patch of blue sky means more than they can ever say. For a guttersnipe is grateful, even for crumbs.

Everyone rushes to the parks, for there is the "lure of green things growing." Surprise. Magic. Wonder. The odor of the soft, breaking earth. The first trembling buds. The uncertainty of it all; for we have known April to come like this before and, one moment in the midst of her daffodils, in another surrounded by buoyant snowflakes. She is a fickle girl. She is a débutante knocking shyly at the great grilled door of the city. But she is just as apt to run away, after we open for her. Let us clutch her round the waist, and force her to come in. For how we need her, after forlorn February and desolate, windy March!

"Blossom by blossom the spring begins," and the radiant days seem at last to have come to stay with us. The shops smile. The pavements glitter. The motors gleam. Through our tall cañons the soft spring breezes blow against our weary brows. Strangers come to town to shop and lunch and dine. We are overrun with visitors. Then some of them, we see, are sailing. The great steamers are at our piers. The Wanderlust comes over us. But if the rich can forsake the town, the poor must remain. Yet there could be worse places to be chained. The flower-vendors are calling their delicate wares. The sun is tenderly warm, And for once, in a city like ours, "God's in His heaven—all's right with the world." — CHARLES HANSON TOWNE, in "This New York of Mine." (New York: Farrar & Rinehart. Cosmopolitan Book Corporation.)

A New England Window

Long, long ago through this same pane of glass
Eyes peered for Indians; saw trappers pass;
Watched trees fall back and houses multiply
Round that white steeple, saw the coach roll by,
And ships with lovely names skirt ledge and bar:—
"Rainbow," "Sea-Garland," "Martha," "Morning Star,"
Gold on their bows and canvas billowing
Whiter than any orchard in the Spring.
Out of this window even then, as now,
Green turned to scarlet on the maple bough,
And lives to legend,—brittle grown and dry
As leaves we snatch at when the wind blows by.

—RACHEL FIELD, in "Points East." (New York: Macmillan.)

In the Grand Cañon

... Turrets, and battlements, and toppling towers,
That spurn the torrent foaming at their base,
And pierce the clouds, uplifting into space,
No sound is here, save where the river pours
Its ice-born flood, or when the tempests sweep
In rush of battle, and the lightning's leap
In thunder to the cliffs; no wing outspread
Above these walls, lone and untenanted
By man or beast—but where the eagle soars
Above the crags—and by the gates they guard,
Huge, and as motionless, on either hand,
The rock-hewn sentinels in silence stand,
Through the long centuries keeping watch and ward.
Up from the sheer abysses that we tread,
Wherein pale shadow holds her mystic sway,
And night yields never wholly to the day,
To where, in narrowing light far overhead,
Arch capping arch and peak to peak is wed,
We gaze, and veil our eyes in silent awe. . . .

—INA COOLBRITH, in "Songs from the Golden Gate." (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin.)

SWANAGE is divided into two parts, the old and the new. The old is exceedingly old, for ancient chronicles tell of invasions by the Danes between the years 700 and 800 A. D. They appear to have regarded the coast line between Peveral Point and Ballard Point as particularly favorable for landing purposes; and landed there accordingly, only to be defeated by King Alfred's fleet in 788, in memory of which early display of sea power a pillar has been erected on the sea front.

New Swanage knows nothing of invasions except when pleasure steamers from Bournemouth and Weybridge unload their cargo of visitors on the pier, when the little town—in another mood from that of Alfred and his men — opens its doors in welcome.

But, while new Swanage plays on the sands, bathes in the sea, and rows itself about in the boats provided for the purpose, old Swanage amuses itself in its own way in its quaint old haunts. One long, narrow street stretches for about a mile through the town, bordered by small, irregular buildings, with picturesque stone roofs. This is the "Swanic" of Domesday Book. Here, surrounded by worn flags, between which grass and little tufted plants spring up as if in the attempt to bind the stones more securely together, is the ancient water mill pond, a place of increasing enchantment to the native youth, whose naval powers find ample scope in the turning of bits of wood and old sheets into small craft, and the maneuvering of the same over the rippling surface.

Sometimes the mill pond is visited by stately vessels of a somewhat different type, whose graceful hulls lie low in the water, and whose intricate rigging requires delicate and skillful handling. It is splendid to watch these visitors dip and heel over, trembling as the breeze, catching their white sails, sends them tugging at the rigging. But the sails were not made from cast-off bedding, and the timber was not sawn from a packing case; and, however swiftly they race to the far side and back again, they do not mean quite the same thing.

Perhaps no greater joy can be found than the sailing of a diminutive craft formed from a tiny box, with a paper sail pegged into place by means of a skewer. One has to lie flat on the stones in order to launch it successfully; and there are grave doubts, even then, as to what will happen when the frail thing takes the water and feels the breeze. But once it moves off alone, a little way and then a little more, bobbing and twisting but proving itself, for all that, to be as much a boat as any that ever sailed the seas, the heart of young Dorset is satisfied.

De Geopende Poort

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)

IN SOMMIGE deelen van Groot Brittanje is het de gewoonte, dat velen, die schoone en uitgestrekte landgoederen bewonen, deze landgoederen gedurende de zomermaanden openstellen ten gerieve van menschen, die wonen en werken in benauwde en rumoerige plaatsen, waar misschien de stralende zon en de blauwe hemel door rook en smook verduisterd worden. In vreugdevolle verwachting wenden dezen zich naar de geopende poort, door welke zij liefelijke paden kunnen betreden, onder statige boomen kunnen rusten, en naar hartelust de schoonheid dezer landgoederen kunnen indrinken. Aldus keeren zij met een gevoel van dankbaarheid en verkwikking tot hunne dagelijksche taak terug.

Vele menschen gevoelen zich bezwaard door de zorgen van het sterfelijk bestaan,—mogelijk lijden zij door eene geloofwijze van ziekte, of trachten zij moeitevol een geliefd tehuis in stand te houden, en met vreugde zouden zij iedere geopende poort willen binnengaan, waardoor zij zeker konden zijn rust te vinden van hunne zorgen en beproevingen. Mogelijk bevinden anderen, dat zij de slaven zijn van zondige gewoonten en niettegenstaande de schaamte, rampzaligheid en wroeging, veroorzaakt door het toegeven daaraan, wanhopen zij er wellicht aan ooit eene geopende poort te zullen vinden, welke hen tot vrijheid voert.

Laten allen, die lijden—de kranken, de zondaren, de vermoeiden, de belasten—in hoop en geloof het hoofd omhoog heffen, want immer is er eene poort, geopend voor allen, eene poort, welke nimmer door geloofwijzen van zonde en ziekte dichtgesloten kan worden, voor degenen, die zich tot God wenden in het ootmoedig verlangen hunne bevrijding te gewinnen door den weg, dien Christus Jezus aangewezen heeft, den weg van het kennen der waarheid. Deze immer geopende poort is Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap), door welke allen ingaan kunnen tot het kennen van God. In deze goddelijke Wetenschap kunnen onschatbare, geestelijke waarheden gevonden worden, welke zoete verkwikking en rust geven van zorgen; reine en verheffende gedachten, welke het dagelijksch bestaan gelukkig maken, en eene veilige schuilplaats bieden tegen de pijlen der dwaling; vaste verzekerdheid van Gods nimmer-falende zorg, en de regels, welke wij te volgen hebben, ten einde deze goddelijke voorzienigheid hier en nu in alle menschelijke aangelegenheden te ervaren.

Op bladzijde 505 van haar leerboek *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* schrijft Mary Baker Eddy over dit kennen der Waarheid: „Geestelijk begrijpen ontvouwt Gemoed,—Leven, Waarheid en Liefde,—en demonstreert den goddelijken zin door het geestelijk bewijs te geven van het Christian Science heelal." En als vertroosting en bemoediging voor dezulken, die wellicht meenen, dat gebrek aan ontwikkeling een struikelblok zou kunnen zijn op hunnen weg naar vrijheid, volgen dan deze gezegende woorden: „Dit begrijpen is niet intellectueel, is niet het gevolg van schoolsche geleerdheid, het is de werkelijkheid aller dingen aan het licht gebracht."

Daar God alomtegenwoordig Gemoed, Leven, Waarheid en Liefde is, kan de mensch naar Zijn beeld gemaakt, niet anders zijn dan de belichaming van geestelijke, juiste ideeën. Hieruit volgt, dat de zinnen van den mensch geestelijk zijn, waar hij immer bewust is van zijne eigen identiteit als de volmaakte idee van oneindig Gemoed, en in harmonische, geestelijke werkzaamheid Gemoed weerspiegelt. Stervelingen schijnen juist het tegengestelde hiervan tot uiting te brengen, doch een sterveling is niet het beeld en de gelijkenis Gods. De geloofwijze van een sterfelijk bestaan vindt haar ontstaan in de veronderstelling, dat God behalve zijne volmaakte schepping, over welke Hij den mensch heerschappij schonk, een mensch gemaakt heeft uit de stof, een mensch, die nergens in den Bijbel als Gods beeld wordt aangemerkt. Beide verhalen kunnen niet waar zijn, en zoo aan het eerste verhaal geloof wordt ontzegd en het tweede aangenomen wordt, zal dit 's menschen opvatting van het bestaan verlagen tot hopeloosheid en chaos. De ondervinding echter is vol onloochenbare bewijzen, dat het geestelijke scheppingsverhaal waar is. Wat anders dan Gemoed, God, kan de oorsprong zijn der ideeën van wijsheid, intelligentie, onderscheidingsvermogen, scherpzinnigheid, vindingrijkheid, oprechtheid, goedheid, liefde, onzelfzuchtigheid, moed, broederlijke genegenheid en goede voornemens? Heeft niet de wereld haar hedendaagschen graad van verlichting en vooruitgang te danken aan het beseffen en demonstreeren dezer ideeën? En door wat anders kan oneindig Gemoed deze geestelijke eigenschappen in al hunne volheid tot uiting brengen dan door Zijne eigen volkomen geestelijke idee, den mensch?

Christus Jezus heeft met de meeste nadrukkelijkheid verklaard, dat hij zonder den Vader niets kon volbrengen, en ook heeft hij gezegd, dat een iegelijk, die in hem gelooft, de werken zal doen, die hij deed. Er zijn geen grenzen aan hetgeen wij kunnen bereiken, wanneer wij ons ware „ik" erkennen als de uitdrukking van oneindig Gemoed, Leven, Waarheid en Liefde. Deze waarheid is het, die, indien zij verstaan en in toepassing gebracht wordt, ons vrij zal maken. Hij die op dit oogenblik de treurigste, meest bedrukte en ontmoedigde mensch is, kan door Christian Science leeren, die waarheid aan te nemen en te benutten. Door rustig en gestadig zich tot dit goddelijk Gemoed, dat Liefde is, te wenden, en ootmoedig, ernstig te luisteren naar dezen stroom van goddelijke wijsheid, intelligentie, goedheid en reinheid, die immer van God tot Zijne geliefde kinderen uitgaat, zullen wij zulk eene kennis verkrijgen van de waarheid van het zijn, dat de valsche aanspraken van ziekte, zonde, begrenzing en gebrek ons niet langer schrik zullen aanjagen. Waar zij niet voortkomen uit oneindig Gemoed, Liefde, zijn zij onwerkelijk; en door geestelijke ideeën te koesteren, kunnen wij heerschappij over die verkeerde geloofwijzen gewinnen.

Op bladzijde 535 van *Science and Health* stelt Mrs. Eddy de vraag: „Wanneer zal de mensch door de geopende poort van Christian Science ingaan in den hemel van Ziel, in het erfdeel van de eerstgeborenen onder de menschen?" Laten wij hierop het antwoord geven in de woorden van Paulus: „Nu is het de welaangename tijd" en ons beijveren in te gaan.

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande literatuur over de Christelijke Wetenschap (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgevers Genootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

The Open Gate

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN SOME parts of Great Britain it is the practice of many whose homes are situated in beautiful and spacious grounds to throw these grounds open during the summer months for the benefit of those whose life and occupation may lie in cramped and noisy places, where perhaps smoke beclouds the sun's radiance and the blueness of the sky. With what eager anticipation these turn towards the open gate through which they may enter into paths of pleasantness, rest beneath stately trees, and drink to their heart's content of the beauty of these grounds! Thus they return to the daily routine with a sense of gratitude and refreshment.

There are many individuals burdened with the cares of mortal existence, suffering perhaps from the belief of sickness, or struggling to keep a much loved home together, who would eagerly enter any open gate, if only they could be certain that it would lead to rest from their worries and trials. Some, too, may find themselves slaves to sinful habits, and in spite of shame, unhappiness, and remorse, caused by the indulgence of these, may despair of finding any gate open to them which will lead to freedom.

Let all who suffer—the sick, the sinning, the weary, the careworn—lift up their heads in hope and faith, for there is a gate, ever open to all, one which can never be closed by sick or sinful beliefs against those who turn to God with humble desire to gain their freedom by the way which Christ Jesus pointed out, namely, the way of knowing the truth. This ever open gate is Christian Science, through which all may enter into the knowledge of God. Within this divine Science are to be found priceless spiritual truths, which give sweet refreshment and rest from anxiety; pure and uplifting thoughts, which happify the daily round and provide a safe retreat from the shafts of error; positive assurances of God's unfailing care, and rules by the following of which this divine providence may be experienced here and now in every phase of human affairs.

On page 505 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy says of this knowledge of Truth, "Spiritual understanding unfolds Mind,—Life, Truth, and Love,—and demonstrates the divine sense, giving the spiritual proof of the universe in Christian Science." And for the comfort and assurance of those who may feel that lack of education is a stumblingblock in their path to freedom, these blessed words follow: "This understanding is not intellectual, is not the result of scholarly attainments; it is the reality of all things brought to light."

God being omnipresent Mind, Life, Truth, and Love, man made in His likeness can be none other than the embodiment of spiritual right ideas. From this it follows that man's senses are spiritual, he being ever conscious of his own identity as the perfect idea of infinite Mind, reflecting Mind in harmonious spiritual activity. Mortals appear to express the very opposite of this, but a mortal is not the image and likeness of God. The belief of mortal existence comes from the supposition that, in addition to His perfect creation, over which He gave man dominion, God made a man out of dust, a man who is nowhere described in the Bible as the image of God. Both records cannot be true, and to disbelieve the first and accept the second would reduce the thought of existence to hopelessness and chaos. But experience teems with indubitable proof that the spiritual record is true. Who but God, Mind, can be the origin of the ideas of wisdom, intelligence, discernment, penetration, resourcefulness, integrity, goodness, love, unselfishness, courage, brotherly kindness, and high purpose, to the apprehension and demonstration of which the world owes its present degree of enlightenment and progress? And through whom can infinite Mind express these spiritual qualities in all their fullness, except through His own complete, spiritual idea, man?

Christ Jesus was emphatic in his declarations that he could accomplish nothing without the Father, and he also said that those who believe on him shall do the works which he did. There is no limit to glorious achievements when we recognize our true selfhood as the expression of infinite Mind, Life, Truth, and Love. This is the truth which, known and practiced, will make us free. Ideas are universal, for one and all. The hitherto saddest, sorriest, most discouraged person may learn through Christian Science how to receive and utilize them. The quiet, steadfast turning to that infinite Mind which is Love, and the humble, earnest listening for that outpouring of divine wisdom, intelligence, goodness, and purity which God is ever imparting to His beloved children, will bring us into such a knowledge of the truth of being that the false claims of sickness, sin, limitation, and lack will cease to alarm us. Not being the outcome of infinite Mind, Love, they are unreal; and by the exercise of spiritual ideas we can gain dominion over them.

On page 535 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy asks, "When will man pass through the open gate of Christian Science into the heaven of Soul, into the heritage of the first born among men?" Let us answer in St. Paul's words, "Now is the accepted time," and hasten to enter.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.]

Cotswold Sunset

Out of no mortal city
Roams the bewildering ditty
That puts a dance in sunset on the Cotswold Hills;
The little gray walls of stones
In huddling monotones
Are stones no more, but fleeces whence a glory spills,

Westward, westward, everywhere
Once more the little lambs run there,
All little lambs who lost their childhood, and were sold.
Crowding on eager feet
From siding, mart, and street
They twinkle down, rain-whitened, to a rosy fold.

GEOFFREY JOHNSON.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Steels in Lead As Stock Market Rises Buoyantly

All Groups of Securities Participate in the Price Advance

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—The spring rally in the share market bloomed with fresh bullishness today.

Week-end business news was generally encouraging, including reports of quickened activity in steel and automotive industries, and indications that the approach of Easter had given retail trade a real boost. U. S. Steel's unfilled tonnage report was better than expected.

The market worked quietly higher following a brisk opening.

Wide buying in steel shares during the morning spread to coppers and other metals in the late afternoon. International Silver, U. S. Smelting, Safeway and Norfolk & Western were up around 3 points.

Gains of 1 to 2 points included such issues as U. S. Steel, Santa Fe, Union Pacific, Howe Sound, Cerro De Pasco, du Pont, Bethlehem, Macy, Consolidated Gas and Colorado Fuel & Iron.

Rails and utilities were quiet and firm. Turnover approximated 1,900,000 shares.

Steel Situation

In view of the unfavorable effects of the banking holiday, a sharp contraction in United States Steel's unfilled business had been looked for, but tonnage on its books showed a decline of only 13,198 tons for March, which was much smaller than in the like month of last year. Furthermore, the advance late last week in steel scrap prices, together with today's estimate by Steel that ingot production in the last week had risen 2 points to 17½ per cent of capacity, all tended to add fuel to the speculative flare in this group, which started in the late dealings Saturday.

Washington news still remained the focal point of financial attention, although it was somewhat divided between the legislative program and signs of real business improvement. The inflation bug still buzzed about speculative circles, but financial quarters were convinced that the Government would restrict inflationary activity to credit expansion, and would so control it as to protect its own credit. Thus, the bug was viewed in conservative banking quarters as less disturbing than some time ago.

If public utility interests were still disturbed over the Tennessee River Valley project, on which President Roosevelt delivered a message to Congress today, the utility shares scarcely reflected it, for they were stronger than they have been in some time.

The cheapening of money rates provided fresh evidence of the passing of the troubles of last month, and made the outlook for government financing of its rehabilitation projects still better.

Call money renewed at 1½ per cent, contrasted with a 2 per cent renewal rate on Friday, and outside money was available at 1 per cent.

Bonds Rule Higher

An atmosphere of restrained optimism apparently prevailed in the bond market today, and prices in most categories were inclined to edge up moderately.

There were soft spots, however, scattered throughout the list. Secondary liens trailed stocks most of the time, rising and falling along with common shares. Highest grade maturities were steady but rather hesitant in most divisions.

United States Government securities traveled over an extremely narrow path. Most of the Libertys and Treasurys were fractionally higher at times in quiet trading. There was a question whether the Treasury would decide this week to call the Liberty Fourth 4¼s. If this issue is to be called in October, official notification must be given by next Saturday.

Corporation loans that recorded gains of around a point included some of American & Foreign Power, Baltimore & Ohio, Columbia Gas, Dodge Bros., Erie, Illinois Central, International Telephone; New York Central, Pennsylvania, Postal Telegraph, Shell Union Oil, Southern Railway, Armour & Co. and Youngstown Sheet & Tube. Issues of Delaware & Hudson and Chile Copper were a trifle heavy.

The foreign section was moderately irregular. German bonds were somewhat erratic. German Government 5½s advanced around a point, but the 7s lost a point. Austrian and Brazilian obligations firmed.

Chicago Grain Values Are Generally Higher

CHICAGO, April 10 (AP)—Notable strength developed in wheat values late today owing to reports of dust storms southwest and because of evening-up for the government April report.

Prices advanced more than a cent a bushel for wheat, and hovered around the season's top quotations for September contracts. Little attention was paid to inflation talk, crop news being the dominant factor

Wheat closed firm, 1-1⅜ above Saturday's finish, corn ⅝-⅝ up, oats ⅜-½ advanced, and provisions unchanged to a rise of 2 cents.

Reichsbank Statement

BERLIN, April 10—Condensed statement of condition of the Reichsbank (in marks, 000 omitted) compares as follows:

	Apr. 7,'33	Mar. 31,'33
Gold	845,800	738,600
Of which held abroad	65,000	64,000
For our reserves	109,600	97,000
Other bills of ex & chks	2,831,100	2,762,500
Advances	72,700	210,300
Circulation	3,432,500	3,519,700
Reserve ratio	22.0%	23.8%
Bank rate	4%	4%

Average Stock Yield

NEW YORK, April 10—Moody's weighted average dividend rate on 600 stocks declined to $1.11 in March from $1.16 in February, reflecting a large number of reductions during the month. The general average of common stock yields changed little during March, says the service, but there were sharp increases in the yield on utility, bank and insurance stocks. Yields on railroad and industrial shares were lower.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Apr.10	Last Apr.8
5¾	3	..	Adams Express	1800	4¾	4	4⅜	3⅞
15¾	8	..	Adams Millis	500	9	86	8¾	..
10¼	5¾	..	Addressograph	300	8	5¾	6	5⅞
2⅜	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	200	2¼	2	2¼	..
10½	7¼	1.20	Affiliated Prod	700	9	8¼	9	..
64½	47½	3	Air Reduction	2400	60⅞	58½	60¾	57⅞
15⅝	11⅛	.60*	Alaska-Juneau	1500	15	14½	14¾	15½
1⅝	⅞	..	Allegheny Corp	600	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3¾	1¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	300	1½	1½	1½	..
89⅞	70⅜	6	Allied Chem	8800	85½	82½	85½	81⅜
121⅞	116½	7	Allied Chem pf	200	119	119	119	..
9½	6	..	Allis Chalmers	1300	9⅜	8½	9⅜	8¼
6⅝	5¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	1700	6½	6¼	6½	..
1	⅝	..	Amal Leather	100	1	1	1	..
25½	18½	2	Amerada	2900	25½	23½	25	23½
14⅜	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Conn	500	13	12⅞	12⅝	13⅛
13⅞	8	..	Am Bank Note	400	12⅞	12¾	12¾	..
3½	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	600	3	3	3	3
13	2⅜	..	Am Beet Sug pf	140	12½	12½	12½	..
15⅛	9⅛	.60	Am Brake S&F	200	15⅛	15	15	14⅝
76	60	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	68	68	68	..
62¾	49½	4	Am Can	4200	61½	59⅞	61⅜	58⅞
9¾	6⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	700	9¾	9½	9¾	9
20	15	..	Am Car & F pf	200	19¼	19¼	19¼	..
40	34	3¶	Am Chicle	300	36¼	35½	36¼	35¼
22⅜	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	1200	17¾	17¼	17¾	17½
1¼	1	..	Am Encaustic T	100	1	1	1	..
8½	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	1700	8	4⅛	8	4¼
14⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	200	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	7⅞
12	6½	..	Am & For Pow 6	500	7	6¾	7	..
9¾	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	300	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
19½	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	18½	18½	18½	..
6½	3¾	..	Am Ice	300	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	..
34	25	6	Am Ice pf	100	29	29	29	..
8⅜	4¼	..	Am International	600	7¼	6¾	7¼	6½
10¼	3⅞	..	Am Locomotive	1200	10¼	9⅜	10	9⅝
28¼	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	400	28¼	27⅜	28¼	27
3⅝	3⅛	..	Am Metal	700	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	..
22	15½	..	Am Metal 6%	30	22	22	22	..
30	17	1½	Am News	20	18	17	17	..
9¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	4200	4⅞	4¼	4⅞	4⅞
24½	9⅞	½	Am P&L 6% pf	300	12	12	12	12
21½	9	¾	Am P&L 5% pf	700	10½	9⅝	10½	9¼
7⅝	4⅜	..	Am Radiator	6400	7¾	7¼	7¾	7¼
91	81½	7	Am Radiator pf	10	81½	81½	81½	..
10⅜	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	1400	9½	9	9¼	8½
24⅞	20⅛	3	Am Safety Razor	200	21	21	21	..
⅜	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	200	¼	¼	¼	⅛
16	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	80	15½	15	15½	..
18¼	10⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	9400	18⅜	17	18⅞	17
48¼	36	..	Am Smelt & Sec pf	600	46⅜	45½	46½	45½
33¼	20⅛	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	700	33¼	31	33	30
8⅛	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	4600	8¼	7½	8	7¼
56	37⅜	2	Am Steel F pf	60	40	40	40	..
35¼	30	2½¶	Am Stores	100	34	34	34	..
40⅜	21¼	2	Am Sugar Ref	1900	40	39½	39⅞	39¼
95	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	95	95	95	..
109⅝	89¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	18400	95½	92⅝	95½	92¼
9	4⅜	..	Am Type Fndrs	500	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	4½
18⅞	10	..	Am Type F pf	70	12	12½	11	10¼
19½	10⅞	7	Am Wat W & E	3200	12⅝	11½	12⅝	11⅜
14⅜	9½	1	Am Wat W & E ct	300	11	11	11	..
6½	3½	..	Am Woolen	1400	5⅞	4⅜	5⅜	5⅜
30⅜	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	1900	30⅜	28	30½	27⅞
3¼	⅞	..	Am Writ Pap pf	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
4⅜	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	500	4⅛	3	4⅛	..
28⅞	25	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	300	28½	25	28½	25
9⅜	5	..	Anaconda Cop	4500	8¼	7¾	8¼	7½
66	62½	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	65	65	65	..
14	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	200	14	13¼	14	..
2⅜	1⅛	..	Armour Ill A	500	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2⅛
1⅝	⅝	..	Armour Ill B	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
13¾	7	..	Armour Ill pf	700	12⅝	12½	12⅝	12⅝
5½	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	600	5½	5	5½	5
22¼	15	..	Asso Dry G 2nf	200	22¼	22¼	22¼	..
47½	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	12200	43	41	43	40⅜
26½	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	1600	20⅜	19½	20¾	18¾
17¼	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	2400	16⅞	16¼	16¾	16¼
13¼	9	..	Atlas Powder	400	11	10⅜	11	..
56½	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	1400	37	35¾	37	34⅜
1⅜	⅞	..	Austin Nichols	300	1½	1½	1½	..
8	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	6300	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	7⅜

—B—

6¼	3⅞	..	Baldwin Loco	1300	5½	5	5½	..
15⅜	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	70	13½	11¼	13½	12⅜
12⅝	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	2400	10	9⅝	10	9⅜
15⅞	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1200	12	11½	11⅞	10¾
4¼	3	..	Barnsdall A	700	4	3⅞	4	..
12	7	..	Beatrice Cream	400	11⅝	11½	11⅝	11½
62½	45	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	60	60	60	..
50	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	300	49	48⅜	49	48½
5	3½	..	Belding Hem	500	4½	4	4½	3¾
11½	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	4300	9½	8⅞	9⅛	8¾
13⅜	9	..	Best & Co	200	13¼	12⅞	13¼	..
17½	10¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	6500	17¾	16⅝	17¾	16⅜
39¾	25¼	..	Beth Steel pf	1200	39¾	37	39¼	36¼
8	6⅝	..	Bigelow Sanford	150	7⅝	7	7⅝	..
14⅜	9½	..	Bohn Alum & Br	400	14¼	13	14¼	13¼
55	52	5¶	Bon Ami A	100	52	52	52	..
26⅜	18	1.60	Borden	3500	23¼	22⅜	23½	22⅛
9¾	5½	..	Borg Warer	5300	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	..
5⅛	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	1100	4	3¾	4	3½
31	21⅝	..	Brooklyn Man T	2800	28¼	28	28½	27⅜
80⅞	64	6	Brooklyn M T pf	300	77	77	77	..
82	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	66½	66	66	..
5	1¾	..	Brunswicke Balke	300	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4
..	⅛	..	Bruns Terminal	200	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
3½	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	600	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
2	⅞	..	Budd Mfg	100	1	1	1	..
2¼	1	..	Budd Wheel	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4¾	2½	..	Bullard	500	3½	3¼	3¼	3
9⅞	6⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	1700	9⅞	9⅛	9½	9
3¾	1	..	Bush Terminal	200	1	1	1	..
1	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	¾	¾	¾	..
1⅛	1	..	Butte & Superior	100	1	1	1	..
2	1⅜	..	Butterick	200	1⅜	1¼	1¼	..
15	8½	..	Byers	1100	14¼	12½	14¼	12¼

—C—

13¼	7¾	..	Calif Packing	3000	13⅝	13	13⅝	13¼
½	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	600	½	½	½	..
3¼	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	1500	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞	2½
11¾	7½	1	Canada Dry	1000	11¾	11½	11¾	11⅝
14⅜	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	1200	8½	8¼	8½	7⅞
18	14	1	Cannon Mills	400	16⅞	16	16¾	..
6¾	4½	..	Capital Admin	200	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	5
52¼	30½	..	Case Thresh	1900	49¾	46¼	49⅜	45¼
60	41	4	Case Thresh pf	60	51½	50⅜	51½	..
9½	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	1200	9	8¼	9	8⅛
9	4½	..	Celanese Corp	1000	7½	6¾	7¼	..
24½	14	1½	Central Aguire	1000	23½	22½	23	22⅞
10½	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	7500	11¼	10⅜	11⅛	10
20⅞	7½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	8	8	8	..
20¾	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	600	18	17	18	16½
30½	24⅝	2½	Ches & Ohio	1900	28¼	27	28	27¼
8⅜	2½	..	Chi & IG W pf	100	3½	3½	3½	3
2⅜	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	800	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
3½	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	500	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝
6¼	1¼	..	Chi & N western	1500	3¼	3	3¼	2¾
9¼	2	..	Chi & N west pf	400	5	5	5	4
4	2⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	400	3	2⅝	2⅝	..
7½	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	300	6¾	6	6¾	..
7½	3	..	Chi RI&P 6%	100	3¼	3½	3¼	..
8½	3¾	..	Chi RI&P 7%	900	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
17¼	7¾	..	Chrysler	14000	12⅛	11⅜	12⅛	11⅜
12½	7½	2	City Ice & Fuel	700	12	10¾	12	10¾
52½	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	20	45	45	45	45
13	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	1400	9½	9	9½	9
5	3	..	Collins & Aikman	100	3½	3½	3½	..
7⅛	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	2500	6⅜	5½	6⅜	5½
15⅞	14	6½	Colo F & I pf	170	18⅜	16	17¾	..
19½	14	..	Colo & So 1pf	20	12½	12½	12½	..
17¾	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	5000	11¼	10⅜	11¼	10⅛
77⅝	59	6	Columbia G pf A	200	60	60	60	60
35¾	23½	2	Columbian Carb	1800	33	31½	32⅞	31
10⅝	6⅝	..	Columbia Pic vtc	500	8¼	8¼	8¼	8
6⅝	4	..	Comm Credit	400	6	5⅞	6	5½
76½	70	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	70	70	70	..
24⅛	16	3	Comm Cred A	400	16½	16¼	16¼	16¼
25	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	600	23¼	22½	22½	22¼
97⅞	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	700	97¾	95	95	97¾
14¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	19000	14¾	14	1⅛14⅜	14⅛
2⅞	1⅜	..	Comwith & So	10200	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	1⅝
50	21	6	Comwith &S 6pf	400	22½	22⅜	22⅜	..
9⅜	7⅜	.60	Congoleum Nairn	1300	8⅜	8	8¼	7½
4¼	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
11½	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	200	7	7	7	7
63¼	40	4	Consol Gas	6600	44⅞	42¾	44⅜	41⅜
99	88	5	Consol Gas pf	200	90	89½	90	..
5½	2½	..	Consol Laundries	700	2½	2¼	2½	2½
6¼	5	..	Consol Oil	5000	6¼	5⅞	6¼	5⅞
¾	¼	..	Consol Textile	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
1¾	1⅛	..	Container A	400	2	1¾	2	1¾
¾	¼	..	Container B	1400	1	¾	1	..
4¾	3	..	Cont Baking A	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
⅞	½	..	Cont Baking B	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
45⅞	35½	2	Cont Can	4000	45¾	44⅜	45½	43
17¼	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	500	13¾	12½	13½	..
2¾	1	..	Cont Motors	800	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
6½	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	5000	6¾	6½	6½	6¾
59½	45⅜	3	Corn Products	3500	58⅞	57	58¾	56¾
4½	2⅜	..	Coty	600	3	2¾	3	2½
28⅞	23	2¶	Cream of Wheat	900	25⅜	26½	27¾	..
3⅞	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
23½	14½	..	Crown Cork & S	1000	21⅝	21⅜	21½	21
29½	24½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	500	27⅛	27	27	27¼
1½	1⅛	..	Crown Zellerback	200	1	1	1	..
16	9	..	Crucible Steel	300	12½	11½	12½	11⅜
24	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	610	20⅜	18⅞	20⅜	18⅞
1¾	½	..	Cuba Co	400	1¾	1½	1⅝	1½
5½	1⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	1500	5	4¾	5	4⅞
34	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	230	35	33½	33½	34
29	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	27	26¾	27	26
11⅞	6½	..	Curtis Publishg	1000	9¾	9¼	9⅜	8¾
48⅝	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	200	35	34¾	35	..
2½	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	1800	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
3⅞	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	700	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2⅝

—D—

9⅞	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	200	9⅜	9	9⅜	..
58¼	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	12000	51	48¾	50¾	48¾
27⅝	17¾	..	Del Lack & W	9000	21⅜	20	21⅜	19¾
71½	48	4	Detroit Edison	400	54½	53⅛	54½	53
19¼	17½	1	Diamond Match	500	18¾	18½	18¾	18½
28	26⅛	1½	Diamond M pf	100	26¼	26¼	26¼	..
15¾	12	1¶	Dome Mines	2000	14⅝	14½	14¼	14⅜
15⅝	10½	.20	Dominion Stores	500	14¼	13	14¼	12½
13⅜	10¼	.75	Douglas A	1800	13¼	12	13¼	12⅝
8	6¾	..	Dresser A	100	7½	7½	7½	..
43	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	12000	40	37¾	40	37

—E—

2¼	1⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	2	2	2	2⅛
61⅜	46	3	Eastman Kodak	1200	54	53	53¾	50¾
6	3½	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	300	4½	4⅛	4½	4
20⅞	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	4500	13¾	12	13½	11½
2⅝	1	..	Elec Boat	1800	2½	2¼	2⅜	2⅛
15	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	400	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
7⅞	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	800	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	3¾
8½	3¾	..	Elec Pow & L pf	400	8½	8½	8¾	8⅜
18¾	6½	..	El Pw&L 6%pf	400	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	..
25¾	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	400	26	25¾	26	25
9½	4	..	Engineers Pub S	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
35	15	5½	Engineers PS ww	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	..
11	6½	1	Equitable Off Bld	600	7	6¾	6¾	..
6½	3¾	..	Erie RR	100	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4
7¾	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	..
4⅞	3	..	Eureka Vacuum	200	3½	3½	3½	..

—F—

19¾	15	..	Fed Min & Sm	200	23½	23	23½	..
23½	18	..	Fed M & S pf	800	21½	20	21½	..
7½	1¾	..	Fed Water Serv	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝
10½	7½	.60	Fed'd Dept Sto	200	10½	10½	10½	..
18¾	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	1000	13½	12¼	13⅜	12½
14⅜	9⅛	.40	Firestone T& R	500	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	..
63⅜	42	6	First T&R pf A	200	56	47½	49	..
56	43	2½	First Nat Stores	600	47⅞	47	47⅞	46¾
6⅞	2½	..	Food Mach	200	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
10⅝	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	800	8¼	7½	8¼	..
21	13⅜	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	1000	18⅞	18¼	18⅞	17
4	2	..	Foundation	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2½
2½	¾	..	Fox Film A	400	1	⅞	1	⅞
26⅜	16m	2	Freeport Texas	300	22½	22	22½	21¾

—G—

9	6½	..	Gamewell	50	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
4¾	2⅝	..	Gen Am Inv	500	4⅛	3¾	4⅛	3¾
55	42	6	Gen Am In pf ww	100	52½	52½	52½	..
20⅜	13¾	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	1500	19⅝	18¾	19⅝	18¾
7⅞	4⅝	..	Gen Asphalt	300	7	6½	7	7
16	13	2	Gen Baking	1200	15½	14½	15	14⅝
12	6½	..	Gen Cable pf	390	9	7⅞	9	..
3¼	2⅛	..	Gen Bronze	400	3	2⅝	3	..
16⅝	10½	.40	Gen Electric	20800	14⅜	13¾	14⅜	13¾
12	11⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	300	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	11⅝
27⅜	21	2	Gen Foods	9500	27⅜	26¾	27⅜	27
1½	⅝	..	Gen Gas & E A	200	¾	¾	¾	⅝
45¼	35½	3	Gen Mills	9000	47	45⅛	47	44¼
98	92½	6	Gen Mills pf	400	95	94	95	94
14⅞	10	1	Gen Motors	37500	14	13	13⅞	12⅝
77¼	65½	5*	Gen Mot 5% pf	800	69¾	69	69	70
3½	2⅛	..	Gen Out Ad	400	3	2¾	3	..
5¼	3½	..	Gen Out Ad A	200	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	..
8¾	2	..	Gen Pub Service	200	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	2⅛
20⅞	13¾	1	Gen Ry Signal	700	19	18½	19	..
⅝	⅜	..	Gen Realty	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
20¼	11½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	4000	13⅜	12¾	13⅜	12⅝
75	54	.5	Gillette S R pf	200	55	55	55	55
6¾	3¾	..	Glidden	800	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	4½
4⅞	3	..	Gobel (Adolf)	4500	5½	4½	5⅛	4½
16⅞	12	1.20	*Gold Dust	3800	16	15½	15¾	15⅞
103	100	6	Gold Dust pf	300	101¼	101¼	101¼	..
6½	3	..	Goodrich	2500	5½	5	5½	5
18¾	9¼	..	Goodyear	7500	17⅜	16¼	17⅜	16⅛
45	27⅝	2	Goodyear 1pf	1000	41½	40	41½	39¼
13⅜	7⅝	..	Gotham Silk Hos	200	10	10	10	11
41	41	7	Goth S H pf ww	514	41	41	41	..
3½	1	..	Graham Paige	2000	1¾	1½	1¾	1½
6¼	3⅞	..	Granby	600	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	..
6¼	3⅝	..	Grand Union	500	4¼	4¼	4¾	4¾
21¾	15¾	1	Grant (

Financial: News and Comment

New Equipment Is Urgently Needed By the Railways

Rehabilitation Program of Administration Awaited by Carriers

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—Railroad purchases for new equipment, rails and improvements, now at a low ebb, should start an upward climb coincident with the bolstering up of the carriers' credit and traffic position, in the opinion of railroad financial circles.

Although traffic is still at a low point, it is believed here that the Administration's far-reaching legislative program will embrace a definite provision for a general rehabilitation program, in view of the present condition of the railway plant.

Meager earnings and reduced traffic have resulted in an enormous amount of deferred maintenance and this will have to be made up soon, it is held. Rail purchases, to mention only one item, are normally about 2,500,000 tons annually, but for 1932 they dropped to 500,000 tons, and at the present time they are practically nil.

Railroad purchasing power, of vital importance to the nation's prosperity, averages approximately $3,000,000,000 annually during prosperous years. This goes for capital improvements, materials and supplies and is sufficiently large to make the steam carriers the nation's largest user of three of the four leading basic commodities, steel, lumber and coal.

The fact that there is at present a huge car surplus, it is pointed out, should not obscure the importance of the gradual improvement in the volume of traffic. Thus a moderate pick-up in business, it is believed, would soon absorb a considerable part of the transportation facilities which are now idle.

Total revenue loadings last year were only about 28,000,000 cars, some 24 per cent below 1931 and 46 per cent below the five-year average for the period 1925-1929. In the opinion of traffic experts, the low point has been passed, a belief which appears to be borne out by the forecast of the regional shippers' boards covering the second quarter this year. For the entire country, this estimate said, loadings will be only three-tenths of 1 per cent less than in the like period last year.

A review of the equipment situation indicates the existence of a huge deferred buying power. More than 30 per cent of the freight cars now in use are over 21 years old, and many will have to be replaced as soon as traffic and credit conditions warrant. Surplus freight cars and those in need of repair total over 45 per cent of the aggregate of 2,000,000, and locomotives in bad order or in storage amount to some 35 per cent of the total of 53,000.

At the moment, transportation officials and financial circles generally are awaiting definite word of the Administration's rehabilitation plan for the carriers, and no buying move is expected until such a program matures.

Texas Corporation Has Smaller Loss in 1932

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—The Texas Corporation had a net loss in 1932 of $2,161,840 compared with net loss of $9,954,478 in 1931, it was disclosed in the annual report.

Net current assets on Dec. 31, amounted to $133,426,320, equivalent to $13.54 a share of the outstanding capital stock. Cash amounted to $26,402,146 compared with $21,109,142 at the close of 1931.

Marketable securities totaled $10,779,113 compared with $10,724,587 a year ago. Current liabilities were $27,527,989 compared with $26,948,468. The company had no bank loans.

February Auto Sales Above Early Estimate

DETROIT, April 10—Sales of new passenger cars in February totaled 69,464 units, says R. L. Polk & Co. This exceeded the earlier estimate of 66,000 to 67,000 for the month. It was 12.98 per cent below the 79,821 in January and only 16.13 per cent under 82,813 registered in February, 1932.

Sales of new trucks totaled 9707, which also exceeded earlier estimate of 9500. The total was 17.10 per cent under 11,709 in January and 33.33 per cent below 14,558 units registered in February, 1932.

Pennsylvania Electrification

PHILADELPHIA, April 10—Steam-passenger locomotives on the Pennsylvania Railroad between Philadelphia and New York were entirely replaced Sunday by electric engines. Through trains from New York to the West continued with steam locomotives after electric service was put in use between New York and Broad Street Station at Philadelphia Jan. 11. Beginning Sunday, the through West trains were hauled by electric locomotives to Paoli, 20 miles west of Philadelphia, where they were changed for steam power. Steam trains from the West change at Paoli to electric power.

New York Dock Earnings

NEW YORK, April 10—Report of New York Dock Company, including New York Trade Facilities Corporation, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932 (certified by independent auditors), shows net income of $123,564 after depreciation, taxes, interest, etc., equal to $1.23 a share on the 100,000 shares of 5 per cent preferred stock. This compares with net income in 1931 of $616,334, equal, after 5 per cent preferred dividends, to $1.66 a share on the 70,000 shares of common stock.

Michigan Sugar Company

OWOSSO, Mich., April 10 (AP)—The local plant of the Michigan Sugar Company, idle for five years, will be rehabilitated and placed in operation this season, according to W. H. Wallace, chairman of the board, who said remodeling work will start at once.

Crude Rubber Stocks

LONDON, April 10—Stocks of crude rubber here on April 8 totaled 40,498 tons, a decrease of 347 tons from the preceding week. Liverpool stocks totaled 54,305 tons, an increase of 314 tons over the preceding year.

Exchange Seat Sale

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—A New York Stock Exchange membership sold today for $90,000, up $2000 from the previous transaction.

Food Commodities In Sweeping Rise

IN LITTLE more than one short month since the inauguration of the March bank moratorium, which appeared to mark chaos for American trade and finance, has come a dramatic upswing in commodity prices vital to the producers of this country. Corn from below 24 cents a bushel has risen to above 35 cents, a gain of 45 per cent; wheat is up 11 cents, or close to 58 cents a bushel for the nearest option, the May contract registering a gain of 22 per cent.

The most potent influences in lifting wheat prices have been the indication of an extremely short winter wheat crop, liquidation of the costly experiment in grain price stabilization—the Grain Stabilization Corporation is nearly out of its extensive wheat commitments—and the prospect of farm legislation along a different line.

Not only are these big American crops rising in value, but sugar has in a short space of time scored a sensational gain, appreciating 40 per cent and more since early March. The rise, of course, helps sugar refiners and beet sugar growers, alleviates to some extent the Cuban situation in which the United States has such a large stake, and is of tremendous benefit to the Porto Rican sugar producers.

Business Recovery Since the Banking Holiday Continues

"Recovery from the devastating effects of the March banking holiday continues to make definite progress," says Standard Statistics. "Activity in most industrial lines now is conforming more closely to the normal seasonal pattern, with moderate expansion reported in a wide variety of enterprises. In only a few branches are operations comparable with those of a year ago, but the margin of the disparity is tending gradually to recede.

"Deferred demands are now materializing in retail trade, somewhat assisted by the lateness of Easter this year. Moreover, as a result of the creation of abnormally low inventories because of the fear complex in recent months, retail demand is now necessitating rather substantial purchases for stock in certain lines.

"Business enterprise broadly speaking, is not yet approaching a profitable basis, but confidence exists in the outlook for at least a normal spring seasonal uptrend of demand in most lines. Relative stability, although at a level not greatly above the low of last summer, is expected. The impetus for sustained extra-seasonal advance is not yet in sight."

U. S. Steel's Unfilled Orders Make New Low

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation decreased 13,198 tons in March to a total of 1,841,002 tons, a new record low since publication of the figures was started. In February the backlog was off 44,444 tons.

A decrease of much larger proportions had been generally expected in Wall Street as a result of the slackening business that accompanied the March bank holidays. Operating ratios have since expanded considerably.

On March 31, 1932, the unfilled orders total was 2,472,413 tons, a decrease of 73,216 tons from Feb. 29.

1932 Net of Equitable Office Building Lower

NEW YORK, April 10—Equitable Office Building Corp. reports for the nine months ended Jan. 31, net of $1,051,067 after charges, equal after dividend requirements on preferred to $1.17 a share on the 895,464 shares of common, compared with $1,644,550, or $1.83 a share a year before.

Net for the quarter ended Jan. 31 was $342,422 after charges, or 38 cents a share on common, compared with $351,825, or 39 cents a share in the preceding quarter and $535,179, or 59 cents a share a year before. January net was $109,361, compared with $174,642 in January, 1932.

Gasoline Price Changes

LOS ANGELES, April 10—Richfield Oil Company of California raised the retail price of its gasoline 1 cent on third grade and 1½ cents on second or standard gasoline in Washington and Oregon. Standard Oil announces similar rises in Portland and Seattle to 17¼ cents on standard grade and 14 on third grade in Portland and 18½ and 15 in Seattle. Standard announced changes as follows in Spokane: Standard grade raised to 21 5-10 cents from 19 9-10 cents, and third grade 18 cents from 16 9-10 cents.

Grand Union Financing

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—The Grand Union Company plans to change its capital setup by reducing the outstanding preference stock to $3,988,750 from $7,977,500, and the common to 279,967 from $1,033,816, with a change in the par value of the common to $1 from no par.

California Oil Output Steady

LOS ANGELES, April 10—California crude production for the week ended April 8 held fairly steady, with daily output estimated at 461,300 barrels, compared with 459,350 the preceding week, an increase of only 1950, but compared with 514,825 a year ago. The State's total decreased 53,525.

Silver Price Higher

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—Heavy speculative buying appeared in the silver market here today and quotations jumped. Bar metal was quoted at 27⅝ an ounce, up ⅝ cent from Saturday. Futures, in a large turnover, advanced from about one-half of three-quarters cent an ounce.

Kelly-Springfield Tire

BALTIMORE, Md., April 10 (AP)—Louis Miller, vice-president of the Kelly-Springfield Tire Company, said the company's plant at Cumberland, Md., has increased operations to four days a week, compared with two days heretofore.

Money Circulation Off

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—Money in circulation in the United States decreased $225,702,400 in March as compared to February, leaving a total at the end of last month of $6,319,364,400 and evidencing diminution of hoarding.

Upward Trend In Steel Output Is Cheerful Factor

Present Rate of 17½ P. C. a Fair Rise Over March Production of 15 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 10—Official statistics on steel ingot production in March, as compiled by the American Iron and Steel Institute reveals that average production during that month was 15.08 per cent of capacity, which quite closely coincides with unofficial current estimates at the time. The present rate is 17½ per cent which reveals a fair improvement since that time.

These March statistics make quite a profound impression upon those who study them. They are a good barometer of what the bank holiday did to industry at the time.

The average rate of operations for last December was 15 per cent of capacity and this was the lowest monthly average during the present century. Yet here was March of this year, a month which is almost invariably the most active one of the year, only eight one-hundredths of a per cent higher than this low December.

Irregularity in Production

The decline from February production was 26 per cent, which in itself is a striking change. During the more normal years of 1923 to 1929 inclusive gains in production invariably took place in March over February, these gains averaging about 7 per cent. Since the slump set in the performance has been more irregular. During one March there was a gain of 10 per cent; during another March a loss of 10 per cent.

March pig iron production was 11½ per cent under that for February.

There have been several encouraging developments during the last week. Some attractive structural steel contracts have been placed recently, and purchasing on the part of the automobile makers has improved somewhat. Iron and steel scrap is a buoyant market, prices having improved $1 a ton in the Pittsburgh district during the last month.

In view of the higher prices obtainable for scrap the railroads are offering it freely again for the first time in several months. It is reported, for instance, that the Southern Railway has sold 200,000 tons of steel scrap. The Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio and Norfolk & Western have also taken bids on scrap which they offer to sell. It is noted that a scarcity of scrap exists, partly because of the large export shipments in recent months and partly because of low industrial operations.

Pennsylvania Prices Up

The eastern Pennsylvania pig iron market is definitely $1 a ton higher at $13.50 a ton, furnace. One of the large recent buyers has been the American Radiator Company and Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company, which has purchased an unnamed tonnage, probably 10,000 to 15,000 tons. Last September it purchased 50,000 tons. This company is the largest single buyer of iron in the United States.

Pig iron producers in other districts of the country are all poised, ready to mark up their prices. Silvery pig iron and Bessemer ferrosilicon, both made in Jackson County, Ohio, have been lifted $1 a ton. Pig iron shipments are also somewhat better in some sections of the United States.

The average or composite price of finished steel is at a new low since the war because of the recent reduction of $7 to $14 a ton in the price of standard steel pipes. This reduction hardly represents fresh market weakness but is a readjustment of levels to price concessions which had been made for some time.

The principal improvement of sales in the New York district recently has been in tin plate, operations for which are 45 per cent of capacity, or more than midway between the two extremes of 30 to 50 per cent in 1933.

Copper Prices Advance

Copper has occupied the center of the stage among the nonferrous metals. Prices have advanced because of the reports of complete shutdowns for six months on the part of the large United States producers. Though it is realized that this will prove a hardship to labor it should benefit labor in the long run. At the close of the week copper was selling in the American market at 5¼ cents a pound, compared with 5 cents at the start, while the European price level rose from 4.95 cents to 5.42½ during the last three days of the week.

Copper sales abroad were on an increasing scale, advancing progressively from 100 tons to 1500 tons daily. On the other hand the American market was exceedingly quiet.

The zinc market is holding to its recent gain of $2 a ton, selling at 3 cents a pound, East St. Louis, despite very unfavorable statistics for March.

Tin closed the week at 25¼ cents a pound, a rise of about a cent during the week. Demand for tin has been the best for several months.

Bank in Maryland Pays

BALTIMORE, April 10—The receiver for Pikesville National Bank of Pikesville, Md., which closed Feb. 2, 1932, says a second dividend of 30 per cent will be paid depositors who have proved claims to March 21, 1933. First distribution was 18 per cent. Dividend is from funds acquired in liquidation, supplemented by a loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, secured by a lien on remaining assets.

Independent Pneumatic Tool

CHICAGO, April 10—Chicago Independent Pneumatic Tool Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, certified by independent auditors, net of $2737, including profit on sale of securities and after charges and taxes, including loss on foreign exchange, or 1 cent a share on 187,849 shares, compared with $100,195, or 53 cents a share in 1931.

Interstate Department Stores

Interstate Department Stores, Inc., omitted the quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock due at this time.

Commodity Price Rise Chief Basis of Renewed Optimism

Wheat Gains Aid Sentiment—Sugar Advance Also Adds to Encouragement—Security Level Near That of Year Ago—Inflation Talk

The Week in Review

By H. B. ELLISTON

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 10—Commodity improvement and better business conditions have reversed a good deal of the pessimism that two weeks ago overtook those Wall Streeters who were disappointed with the failure of the post-bank holiday buoyancy to carry through.

Sugar, star performer among the commodities the previous week, continued its advance. Circumstances additional to the better production-consumption ratio have been animating the commodity. Market circles believe that the scheme sponsored by the Cuban Government and American interests to segregate part of the carry-over is practically assured of realization. Possible reduction of the tariff on Cuban sugar is also expected. Though the commodity lost a couple of points on Saturday, the net gain for the week was in the region of 4 points, which added about $20,000,000 to the value of the crop.

Leadership among the commodities, however, has now been taken by wheat. Its advance is the occasion for much of the better sentiment in Wall Street. Wheat is the world's most important cash crop. But for three years past it has been yielding returns which have fallen a long way below the fall in the farmer's costs. Indeed, some of these latter, such as taxes and mortgage payments, have not fallen at all. So a higher price for wheat lies at the root of agrarian betterment.

Talk of Inflation

Such a rise as is now in progress represents the working out of economic law, or common sense. This says that when farmers do not obtain receipts for their wheat above production costs they cease to grow it. In consequence, this winter's crop will probably be as low as 371,000,000 bushels, or nearly 100,000,000 bushels less than last winter's actual yield, and nearly 250,000,000 bushels less than the five-year average. Moreover, the huge overstocks are being reduced, and the crop year beginning July 1 will probably open with the figure below a billion bushels.

Other commodities have also shown strength on the up-side. Wheat and sugar have helped to sustain the list. But the general trend seems still to be influenced by the vague talk of inflation. Commodity traders are still under the impression that President Roosevelt will do something to offset the deflationary effect of his emergency measures. In their view the move will combine with the confidence born from his leadership to push up prices.

By inflation let us say that the reduction of the gold content of the dollar is meant. Current agitation is in favor of cutting its weight from 23.22 grains of pure gold to 15.50 grains. The first result would be that the legally fixed price for gold would be raised from $20.64 to $30.00 an ounce. Would that of necessity raise the price of commodities and services? Much of the market action, as has been shown in this column for several weeks past, is based upon that hypothesis. Such a result, however, is by no means certain. Certain prices would be immediately boosted. These are those for goods whose American price is both determined by and in line with world prices, chiefly foodstuffs and raw materials.

Price Rise Problematical

Being natural prices, they more than any other conform to the ratio between goods and gold. Nowadays goods bought equals 23.22 grains of pure gold or one dollar. To buy the same amount of goods under the régime of a new dollar of 15.50 grains, the price in dollars would logically be more. But all goods and services which are effectively tariff-protected are not so certain of rising. A market commentator even questions whether wheat, which is influenced by, but at present out of line with, world prices would feel the stimulus, at least immediately.

The question of results however, is somewhat academic because no calculation can be made of what people would think. And this is the factor that counts. If they think that prices are destined to rise by any certain act, they will themselves produce the rise by buying because they think that a bottom has been reached. If present market operations are any guide to future conduct, then that rise would be promoted even in commodities which logically should remain unaffected.

Stocks have gone up side by side with commodities. Softness in the rails alone prevented a general improvement. Soon we may be back to quotations of a year ago. The average for 90 stocks compiled by Standard Statistics is only 0.3 point off from those levels. Commodity action is one reason for the better showing. Farms receipts over and above those required to pay bills are spent on factory goods. Therefore the stocks of corporations catering to farm demands are sensitive to any betterment in the farmer's lot.

Spurt in Business

Then there is the intangible factor which we call confidence. Last week's news from the White House with respect to the World Economic Conference heartened a market that was already quavering with doubts. Mr. Roosevelt's approaches to world problems is as yet only an approach. But a good deal depends upon manner as well as matter. And Mr. Roosevelt's debut on the international stage is distinguished by such frankness and neighborliness that Wall Street has nothing but praise for it. None will prophesy the bent of the conference. It is felt, however, that, on the American side, it will not be allowed to run to ground with half-decisions and polite formulas. This is a handsome admission in a community which is inclined to be skeptical of international conferences.

But the most compelling reasons for the upturn last week was the decided spurt in business recovery. New York Times business index for the week ending April 1 was 52.2, a rise of two points. The special depressant coming from the bank holiday has been completely erased, and the index is back to the end-February position, which touched the low reached on Aug. 20 last year.

This latter comparison should be emphasized. For people in general seem to be under the impression that economic conditions have been on the toboggan since last August. In a depression economic effects come first and social effects next. A bottom seems now to be sustaining prices and other economic indexes, but so great has been the fall that the social effects of the drop have still to be worked out. This is what is meant in the saying that the present is a year of liquidation. Capitalization and debts are being written down to some logical relation to the new price level. The ownership of wealth is being transferred to new hands on a scale never before known to history. Results are more disturbing and certainly more obvious than the condition which produced them. But the fact is that underlying conditions might at the same time have found terra firma.

All-Round Quickening

So there are signs of an all-round quickening in business. Automobile production has attracted particular attention. Michigan bank troubles hit the industry when it had sunk to a previously unimaginable low. They depressed it further. But, in spite of the still existing banking handicap automobiles in the first quarter of the year came within 10 per cent of the production figures last year, and the advance that began in January is reported by Ford, General Motors and Chrysler to have already been resumed. Logically other goods should improve before the automobile, but the logician is defied by many current factors. The comeback in automobile output is due in part to the higher rebound from an abnormally low level. In part, too, it is due to the feeling in the many parts of the country which have suffered banking reverses that income spent affords not only more satisfaction but more security than income saved.

Of late weeks German issues have been behaving spectacularly in the bond market. The trend has been down. On Saturday, however, a sizable rebound was witnessed as the result of a statement by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, head of the Reichsbank, reaffirming the security of foreign commercial debts. Dr. Schacht has a reputation for punctiliousness in this regard. He was one of the few German officials who opposed borrowing from abroad in the boom years. But he has several times reminded his countrymen that having contracted the debts they were in duty bound to pay them. His stand on this question is one of the reasons that Wall Street greeted his appointment with pleasure. Selling of German bonds has apparently come more from private investors than from institutional holders with affiliations in Wall Street.

Reichsbank Payment To Bank of France

BERLIN, April 10 (AP)—The Reichsbank today paid to the Bank of France its $17,500,000 share of the $100,000,000 rediscount credit advanced in July, 1931, in conjunction with the Bank of England, the Bank for International Settlements and the Federal Reserve Bank. The other banks will be repaid in the near future.

The gold discount bank's $45,000,000 balance of the original $50,000,000 advanced by American banks also is likely to be repaid on June 30, the date of expiration.

Copper Price Higher At 5½ Cents a Pound

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—The price of copper is higher today with sellers quoting 5⅜-5½ cents a pound compared with 5¼ cents on Saturday.

Improvement in the market was attributed to the buying movement set in motion a week or more ago on prospects of an agreement among producers for a temporary shutdown of the mines. A considerable part of the demand is said to be speculative, but dealers reported that a better sentiment ruled in the market.

World Cotton Production

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—The New York Cotton Exchange Service estimates that world production of all growths of cotton would approximate 22,789,000 bales this season, compared with 26,535,000 last season. Since last October the American crop indication has been increased about 1,100,000 bales. Decreases in foreign production have been reported from India, China, Brazil and several other minor cotton-growing countries.

New York Power & Light

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—The New York Power & Light Corporation today reported 1932 net income of $4,609,499, equal to $19.15 a share on the combined preferred stocks, compared with $5,124,975, or $21.28 a preferred share in 1931. All the common stock is owned by Mohawk Hudson Power Corporation, subsidiary of Niagara Hudson.

Philco Sales Ahead

PHILADELPHIA, April 10—Sales of Philco radio sets were well ahead of 1932 in both February and March, Vice-President Deming of Philco Radio & Television Corporation states. Sales the first week of April were greater than all of April, 1932, he said.

Modine Manufacturing Company

CHICAGO, April 10—Modine Manufacturing Company omitted the quarterly dividend of 15 cents due at this time.

Sharp Decline In World's Foreign Trade Since 1929

Drop About $10,000,000,000 a Year for 3 Years—Includes 24 Countries

Since 1929 the world's foreign trade has met with a continuous decline at the rate of about $10,000,000,000 a year, according to figures by the National Industrial Conference Board. From 1929 to 1932 the drop in the value of foreign trade amounted to $32,844,000,000, or 62.1 per cent. In comparison, the decline from 1931 to 1932 was 34.3 per cent.

The total value of foreign trade of 24 countries, which together accounts for approximately four-fifths of world trade, declined from $52,895,000,000 in 1929 to $42,287,000,000 in 1930; to $30,523,000,000 in 1931, and finally to $20,051,000,000 in 1932.

The 24 countries are divided into seven creditor and 17 debtor countries. The creditor countries are those whose income from foreign investments is greater than the payment which they have to make to foreign holders of their own securities. The seven creditor countries are the United States, Great Britain, France, Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland and Sweden. Debtor countries are those that pay more to foreign investors than they receive from their investments abroad.

Debtor Country Payments

A debtor country can make payments on account of foreign investments, either by means of a surplus of commodity and service exports, or by borrowing, or by shipping gold. In each year from 1924 to 1930, with the exception of 1926, the debtor countries as a whole had a surplus of commodity imports. During this period most of the debtor countries had deficits in their balance of payments on account of shipping services and insurance and banking commissions.

Tourist expenditures and emigrant remittances were important items in the income of some of the debtor countries, but were of little importance to a large majority of these nations.

The debtor countries were able to pay for their surplus of commodity imports largely by means of additional foreign borrowing. This, however, came to an end in 1930, when the export of capital from Great Britain and the United States ceased.

The effect of this development is shown in the trade figures for 1931. From 1930 to 1931, the value of exports of the debtor countries declined from $9,624,000,000 to $7,119,000,000, while the value of imports declined from $9,650,000,000 to $6,237,000,000. In 1930 the debtor countries had a surplus of commodity imports of $26,000,000. In 1931, this import surplus was changed into a surplus of commodity exports of $882,000,000. From 1930 to 1931, the four leading South American countries—Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Colombia—reduced the value of their imports by 45.8 per cent, while the value of their exports declined only 22 per cent.

German Imports Off

During the same period German imports declined 35.3 per cent, while the reduction in German exports was only 20.2 per cent. The corresponding figures for Poland are 34.9 per cent and 23.1 per cent; for Italy, 33 per cent and 17.3 per cent, and for Australia, 64 per cent and 23.9 per cent. While these adjustments were being made in the balance of payments of the debtor countries, the movement of trade in the creditor countries was in the opposite direction, that is, the decline of exports was greater than that of imports.

This process of adjustment, however, came to an end in 1932. In 1931, the debtor countries were able to reduce their imports by drastic restrictions that were introduced against foreign products by means of quotas, licenses, control of foreign exchange transactions, and similar impediments to trade.

In 1932, however, similar prohibitions were introduced by the creditor countries. From 1931 to 1932, the decline in the value of exports of the debtor countries was 36.5 per cent as compared with a decline in imports of 33.8 per cent, while the value of exports of the creditor countries declined 33.4 per cent, and that of imports, 33.8 per cent.

In most of the individual debtor countries the decline in exports from 1931 to 1932 was considerably larger than the decline in imports.

Ohio Automotive Employment Gains

Toledo, Ohio, April 10

FIFTY-ONE major plants, mainly automotive, added about 300 workers last week and employment is now at the highest point since the banking holidays.

Willys-Overland has increased its force to 1600 to complete 4500 trucks for International Harvester Company.

DAYTON, Ohio, April 10—Employment conditions in this city have improved as the National Cash Register and the Frigidaire Corporations started operating full time last week.

To Raise Capital For International Combustion Corp.

NEW YORK, April 10—A plan of reorganization of the International Combustion Corporation, contemplating raising of new capital in excess of $2,000,000, has been submitted to the stockholders by the reorganization committee. It coincides with the receipt by the receiver of an offer from English interests to purchase Combustion's English properties for between $1,000,000 and $1,100,000.

A reorganization plan dated April 3, 1933, has been submitted to the United States District Court, which has fixed April 27 for hearing whether the plan will be approved and made effective. It has been approved by the creditors' committee and involves a new company, International Combustion, Inc., to take over the business and assets of companies in receivership. Contemplated financing has been underwritten by Hayden, Stone & Co.

Creditors of the parent company and two of its principal subsidiaries, under the plan, will receive 5 per cent debentures of the new company, based on principal of their claims, as follows: International Combustion Engineering Corporation, 8 per cent; Combustion Engineering Corporation, 35 per cent; Heine Boiler Company, 50 per cent.

Stockholders will be entitled to subscribe for the new prior securities carrying 80 per cent of common stock of the company to extent that creditors do not subscribe.

Chairman Stetson of reorganization committees says the management of the new company will be closely associated with that of The Superheater Company, which will have a very substantial financial interest in the new enterprise. All units of the present company, including foreign plants, are to be retained.

Saskatchewan Wheat Pool Makes Payment

REGINA, Sask., April 10 — Saskatchewan Wheat Pool declared a 5 cents a bushel interim payment on all grades of wheat in the 1932-33 pool. For the 1931-32 pool first interim payment was 10 cents. Total to be distributed under 1932-33 payment is $366,000 to about 6500 growers. The present pool is operated on a direct purchase or through the pool contract system.

Total owing Saskatchewan Government on pool guarantees is $13,684,115 at 5 per cent interest from Oct. 1, 1932, repayable at the rate of $1,132,292 annually. Both principal and interest have been amortized over 19 payments, last payment being due in 1951.

At present the pool has about 20,000,000 bushels in country elevators. There was a slight carry-over last July. The pool now reports 82,000 members.

General Motors March Sales

Total sales of cars and trucks to dealers by General Motors Corporation in March, including Canadian sales and overseas shipments, were 58,018, compared with 59,614 in February and 50,696 in March, 1932.

Cleveland's New Bank Offers Stock At $25 a Share

CLEVELAND, April 10—Stock in the new First National Bank of Cleveland will be offered the public in amounts of 200,000 shares of common at $25 a share. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation will purchase a similar amount of preferred.

Approval has been given by officials of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to plan for liquidation of the Guardian Trust Company, whereby the bank will receive a further loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and pay 20 per cent on the dollar to depositors.

The Guardian plan parallels that of Union Trust Company in that liquid assets will be transferred to the new First National Bank which will succeed both old institutions. Conservators are to be named to liquidate the old banks. Opening of the new bank is scheduled for May 1, when liquidating dividends will be paid through it to depositors of Union and Guardian.

Under the plan agreed on for the Guardian the bank will receive a further loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of $8,974,000, bringing the bank's total loan from the corporation to $24,000,000. In addition it will obtain $9,100,000 by transfer of liquid assets to the new bank. Deposits of Guardian total about $66,000,000.

A plan approved last week by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation provided for a loan of $20,000,000 to Union Trust Company and for payment to its depositors of 35 per cent of deposits.

Stock Yards Bank Is to Be Replaced By New Institution

CHICAGO, April 10—Stock Yards Bank & Trust Company, to be replaced by Live Stock National Bank, is the largest bank outside the loop district in Chicago. It has more than 17,500 depositors, including 312 out-of-town correspondent banks, 2453 industrial and manufacturing firms and 14,772 savings depositors. A few of its correspondent banks have had their reopenings delayed until their balances with the Stock Yards Bank are freed.

Live Stock National Bank will open with deposits of about $10,000,000. It is authoritatively stated that F. H. Prince, Boston capitalist and principal owner of Union Stock Yard & Transit Company, who was the chief factor in reopening negotiations, together with his associates, subordinated at least $4,000,000 of deposits in this connection.

Commodity Price Index Practically Unchanged

Professor Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities from Dun's Review and the purchasing power of the dollar for the week ended April 7 were 56.2 and $1.781, compared with 56.4 and $1.774 in the March 31 week. Average for 1926 is used as a basis for this consumption, and is therefore placed at 100. Averages for other periods compare with it as follows:

	Index number	Pur power
1913—Average	69.8	143.3
1914—Dec. (low)	67.3	148.6
1920—May (peak)	167.2	59.8
1923—Average	101.1	98.9
1924—Average	89.9	101.1
1925—Average	105.2	95.1
1926—Average	100.0	100.0
1927—Average	94.2	106.2
1928—Average	98.2	101.8
1929—Average	96.3	103.9
1930—Average	86.3	116.1
1931—Average	71.4	140.4
1932—Average	61.6	162.4
1933—Feb. average	55.3	181.0
March average	56.1	173.1
April 7	56.2	173.1

March Automobile Output

NEW YORK, April 10—Automobile production by members of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce in March was 81,370 cars and trucks, compared with 93,402 in February according to an estimate by the Chamber. The Chamber members include all important producers with the exception of Ford. No comparison is available with the Chamber's production in March, 1932. For the first quarter this year output by the members was 288,634 cars and trucks, a decline of 13 per cent from the first quarter of 1932. Production in the latter part of March effected a larger increase than anticipated after the bank crisis, the Chamber reports.

Spain's Corn Import Duty

MADRID, April 10 (AP)—Corn imports must pay 9 pesetas gold (75½ cents) duty per metric quintal (220 pounds), beginning today.

Uncertain Values

THE margin between the value of an estate when created and the actual realizable value under changed conditions is the unknown quantity in any estate plan that has not been brought up to date in the light of greater taxes, lower values, slower assets and other altered conditions.

This element of uncertainty makes it vitally necessary to make a new estimate of these factors. You are invited to consult our trust officers.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Talk With Edward Hopper

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

IS IT possible for a painter to keep his integrity today amid the conflict of surrounding influences? It is obvious that a maker of pictures can so largely concern himself with outside influences that his canvases have a family resemblance to the paintings of a considerable number of his contemporaries. Surely there could be no absence of marked individuality if the painter found within himself something that demanded expression. Nor would such a painter's work remind you less of him than of Cézanne, Modigliani, Derain, Picasso or some other setter of fashions in art. Each of these men is an artist in his own right. But when they are studied for their manners rather than for their ideas, and such studies are spread before the world as fresh productions by other men, there can be no dominant quality of expression in the result. An artist, it would seem, is a man with something of his own to say, who has found a way of his own of saying it.

* * *

Because of the impact of originality received during occasional encounters with paintings of New England scenes and people by Mr. Edward Hopper, we finally sought him out at his studio. We found him to be so averse to making any statements that savored of the dogmatic that we shall not attempt to set down anything in the way of direct quotation. Rather must what follows be taken as a paraphrase of the ideas that came up in the course of our talk. The general tenor of his remarks was, "This is the way these things look to me."

To Mr. Hopper a painting embodies something humanly, intimately and personally felt. It will represent an emotional response to something in human life itself. In such a painting the color will be personal to the painter and the interpretation of forms altogether individual. They could not be otherwise and reflect his thoughts and feelings. A picture of this sort is not just a matter of paint, though it embodies factors that could find expression only through paint. Such a picture is not literary, nor is it entirely plastic. Photography cannot produce it because a camera is incapable of emotion. Such a picture will communicate an individual vision, and only one man could have done it. The artist who produces such a picture is neither a recorder nor a chronicler. If he is an American he will paint like one when he matures, and not like some European of the immediate or remote past, nor yet like some other American. One will feel not that something has been imposed upon his pictures, but rather that they visualize something important to him that was drawn out of himself.

* * *

Because Méryon explored the human implications of expression in art his work has meant much to Mr. Hopper. For the same reason his talk often reverts to Rembrandt, Degas, Goya, Pissaro and Eakins. Eakins realized character so completely that he arrested time in his portraits. Robert Henri gave his students an incalculable amount of inspiration.

We should look for the honest thing. And that will be something more than craftsmanship if it pretends to be creative art. Even in the days of communal effort, of the carvers of gargoyles on medieval French cathedrals or of royal statues in ancient Egypt, it may definitely be said of one figure, "This is technical facility," and of another, "This is expressive individuality." Always the artist will out. The artist's craftsmanship is so integral a part of his vision that there is no separating them. Rather than say that his craftsmanship is subordinated to his idea it might be more fruitful to look for an amalgam so profound that there could be no isolation of either element, as in Manet's lithographs.

Official exhibitions have ever tended to glorify technical excellence, which is like inverting a pyramid. The weight of the means employed is too great to be borne by the small point of idea upon which it rests. It is stylish today to try to eliminate the human. Take that away, and what have you in life? Again, there is report that painters have nothing left to play with but pattern. That being so, why not toss away brushes and go in for weaving rugs, a much more satisfactory means than paint of expressing pattern? Academies, in a very superficial sense perhaps, serve a purpose in keeping before the public certain reminders of the great stream of tradition. Schools rise and wane, leaving sometimes bits of color in the stream, or reminding us of things out of the past that have been half-forgotten and are worth recalling.

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Art that is based on synthesis tends to be slick and empty. One feels that the musicians have been a long time tuning up and now should play something. Naturally every painter absorbs influences. These in turn must be assimilated to the extent that they shall not crop out in his work. What can be said for a method of teaching that permits a pupil to ape his teacher in style and subject matter, the pupil in turn passing the mimicry along to his pupils, unto the third generation?

It is not possible for one artist to adopt another artist's color. An etching may go through many states if the primal idea is set down with emotional force. Incidental changes will not affect the central theme. Often it is not possible to sustain the first rush of creative emotion until the work is finished. This is as well. Between recurrences of the emotional pressure the artist may coolly turn to the elements of picture making that involve calculation.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Processional of the New Day Pilgrims; Scene II From Hall Johnson's Play, "Run, Little Chillun!" Presented by Robert Rockmore at the Lyric Theater, New York.

Miss Peggy Ashcroft as Juliet

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

OLD VIC—"Romeo and Juliet," by William Shakespeare, produced by Harcourt Williams, March 6, 1933.

The appearance in London of an actress young, fresh, charming and skillful enough to make a really pleasing Juliet, is an event rare enough to call for comment; and since it became common knowledge in theatrical London that Mr. John Gielgud's recent production of the Verona tragedy for the O. U. D. S. had brought us, in the person of Miss Peggy Ashcroft, one of the most compelling Juliets of recent years, her appearance in the same part at the Vic has naturally aroused interest, and is, I am told, filling the house.

This young actress, by common consent, is hardly equal as yet to the majority of the Shakespearean heroines; for the reason that her personality and vocal powers are not quite large enough for the demands of Portia and the rest. And even in this lyrical tragedy of youth Miss Ashcroft, when it comes to dynamic force of acting, is beaten, for example, by Miss Joyce Bland, who, though she has slightly outgrown the part—Juliet is but 14, remember!—plays it with most impressive conviction.

The leading woman at the Vic, nevertheless, though working against the handicap of a lamentably drab setting, delights audiences by her beauty, freshness, spontaneous impulse and girlish innocence, in a rôle that calls as much for these, as it does for the larger histrionic qualities of an established Shakespearean actress.

Mr. Marius Goring makes a no more than moderately successful Romeo. He possesses youth, speed, spontaneous impulse and ability to speak his lines; but the key is sometimes pitched too high, and the performance as a whole is marred by want of naturalness and by calculated poses and gestures, whereas Romo, like Juliet, should be played with unaffected simplicity. Mr. Goring, nevertheless, has in him, I think, the makings of a very fine actor.

Miss Clare Harris played the Nurse with great technical ability; but her rendering so lacks largeness that the discovery of Juliet's passing went almost for nothing. When Mrs. Stirling played the part at the Lyceum, in 1882, her scream at that point thrilled the whole house—including the Juliet herself, who was Ellen Terry. In Shakespeare you must be ready and willing to let yourself go. Such was the Elizabethan way.

P. A.

The Film as a Director's Medium

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

OCCASIONALLY there comes to the screen a motion picture that proves overwhelmingly that the film is a director's medium. Only when a single viewpoint animates the whole of a painting, a literary composition or a piece of music is artistic unity possible. For the same reason a motion picture needs the dominance of a single mentality, finding expression in the sequences of images on the screen. Among the adherents to the star system in the films, however, only Mr. Charles Chaplin appears to recognize this simple foundation element that is necessary to the production of a motion picture that will achieve a unified effect. Such a picture is Herr Fritz Lang's "M," which, though made in Germany in 1931, has just reached the American screen at the Mayfair Theater in New York.

"M" is so completely a director's picture that it is bound to have instructional value for Hollywood. No director should be able to look at its pictorialization of mental processes without becoming restive under the cramping routine that so often focuses every element of film making upon the exploitation of the personalities of star and featured players. For in "M" ideas are paramount. The director uses human figures and emotional symbols alike to illustrate and enforce these ideas, always according to a style individual with him.

* * *

First let it be said that "M," according to conventional yardsticks, is gruesome. It has for subject a particularly repellent homicide; this will be the general report on the picture. Yet question objectors and you will find that they cannot indicate a single place in the picture where a brutal action is shown. Compare this with the melodramas that stream across the screen with their stabbings, shootings and wholesale machine-gun slaughters. In "M" there is no need of any of these crudely shocking scenes. Herr Lang has concerned himself not with the thing itself but with the idea of the thing. "M" achieves to that effect of purging the emotions that Aristotle declared to be the rightful effect of tragedy. Watching "M," one experiences not hate, but compassion, for the central victim of impulses that are beyond his control. The total effect of the picture is one not of horror but of pity.

Working always in terms of visualization, Herr Lang shows, in preparing the mental background for the action, phases of the attitude of adults toward children—the weariness to tired mothers of the clamor of children at play, the solicitude for their welfare by guardians and policemen on the journey to and from school, the painfulness of waiting beyond the time when the children should be at home, the irony of the return of other mothers' children, the sight of a dress which has been freshly laundered for the child to put on when she returns. The spectators know that Elsie is not to return, even while the mother listens at the head of the stairs for her step, for they have seen her rubber ball roll aimlessly out into an ash heap and her toy balloon bump against the telegraph wires.

* * *

In motion always Herr Lang sets forth his ideas. When the police commissioner explains to his superior over the telephone how every possible clue is being turned over, we see concurrently the various means used. We see Elsie bounce her ball on the sidewalk and against the poster offering a reward for the homicide. Thud, thud, thud says that ball in a reiteration that makes a dramatic use of sound which is rare in motion pictures. Too often film noises are without significance. Dramatic, too, is the scrap of "Anitra's Dance" that heralds the hunted man like a theme, and causes the spectators to chill. This whistle finally proves the means by which the underworld traces the homicide. Beggars consider him beneath their pale.

Again and again Herr Lang uses shadows as preparation, and even reduces human figures to silhouettes at times when he wishes to concentrate attention on their words. He shows how expressive hands may be, and the different ways people behave when they are abstracted. He never breaks the mounting accumulation of emotion, though he often relaxes the tension in preparation for the next heightening movement. The thieves and beggars capture the homicide, place him on trial and decide that he is in immediate need of something in the way of help rather than punishment; the police break in and carry him off to trial. Then we see, not a particular officer placing the man under arrest, but placed upon his shoulder an impersonal hand. Always the action passes within the spectator's imagination.

E. C. S.

The Actor's Progress

Acting, by Richard Boleslavsky. New York: Theatre Arts, Inc. $1.50.

PROGRESSIVE steps in the tuning of the actor's instrument—himself—are set down in this illuminating essay by Mr. Richard Boleslavsky. He casts it in the form of a dialogue with a young girl who approaches him with the object of going on the stage after taking a few lessons. She had played the title rôle of "King Lear" in school. Quietly he proves to her that she has none of the equipment needed in an actress, that she must go through a long and arduous course of self-education in expression. At present she wishes to play a Chopin nocturne without even knowing where the notes are on the keyboard. One must possess a talent to possess an art. Art cannot be taught. Talent may be developed by hard, self-educating work, but cannot be acquired.

The Creature—So I must never play?
I—And if I say never? (. . . One enormous tear rolls out of her eye, and the Creature at that moment becomes dear to me. It spoils my intentions completely.)

So he outlines to her the first lesson in acting—concentration. She is to spend a year on this lesson, and five others are to follow. In that year she is to learn to give the theater all her thoughts and emotions, and acquire the habit of feeling deeply. Through practice of exercises in concentration she must learn how to direct her forces toward a definite object, and to continue to direct them as long as it pleases her to do so—sometimes longer than her physical strength will endure. This certainty of power over herself she must find within, and develop to the last degree.

* * *

In preparing to play a part she must concentrate upon the people round her; at the first performance she must concentrate upon her own impulses. This is the constructive phase, following the period of discovery. Perceptive concentration can be developed by practice, as a musician practices the scales. Then there must be supplementary studies to give physical freedom and poise—classic and interpretive dancing, fencing, breathing exercises, diction, pantomime, rhythmic gymnastics. All of this is to make an actor pleasing to look at, and requires two years of practice an hour or two a day.

Simultaneously comes cultural education, with discussions of the meanings of the great dramatic poets; and studies of painting, sculpture and music. Then she must come to understand motion, character analysis and the expression of emotion. The actor works with all these things on the stage. If he is trained in them he can undertake to play a great variety of parts.

Finally in the first lesson comes the Creature's necessity of discovering her inner nature. Her impulses and intuitions must become responsive to every action and change stipulated by the author of a play. In learning to live through any situation demanded by the author she will learn to develop memory of feeling, memory of inspiration or penetration, memory of imagination, and lastly a visual memory.

* * *

The Creature proves that she can endure. After many months she comes back for the second lesson, which is Memory of Emotion, with the others following over longer or shorter intervals—Dramatic Action, Characterization, Observation and Rhythm. Each of these elements is gone into with searching practicality. We watch the growth of the Creature's art and rejoice with her in her successive discoveries of ever-deepening powers.

Mr. Boleslavsky has performed a real service in thus extending the vision of theater artists and laymen alike. Such a book cannot but increase our respect for acting as an art, and enlarge our understanding of the basis of expression. Moreover, for a book that is packed with instruction, this is singularly entertaining, because of the author's sensibility and his gayety of approach to a subject that to him is profoundly serious.

E. C. S.

'Yoshe Kalb'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

NEARING the close of a run at the Yiddish Art Theater, preparatory to a Chicago engagement, is Mr. Maurice Schwartz's production of Mr. I. J. Singer's mystical folk drama of Chassidic Jewish life in Poland 70 years ago, "Yoshe Kalb." The title signifies Yoshe the simpleton, or "holy fool," a figure to be met in tragic Russian tales as well as in Chassidic legend. Upon Nachumtche, a religious student, the superstitious countryside bestows the stigma of the fool's name when he, a victim of outward circumstances, falls from grace and enters upon a life of devout expiation. He becomes a symbol, as it were, of the family troubles and tribal plagues that descend upon the whole people. He endures without a word in his own defense the heaped-up accusations, beaten like a stone by the waves of suspicion, fear, aversion and wrath. At the end Yoshe Kalb is tried by a court of 70 rabbis and pronounced to be a wandering lost one. In the excitements incident to this finding he escapes from their hands and goes forth upon his pilgrimage of sorrows.

Because of the racial kinship of the play's ideas with the majority of its spectators, it has the effect of making them one with the action. Such zest of participation, derived from the dramatization of elemental and traditional impulses in the audience, is so rare that it may be said to exist today only in theaters such as the Yiddish playhouses, the Abbey Theater in Dublin and the Moscow Art Theater. This same expression of the tribal onlooker is observable in the heroic dramas of Japan and in Oriental dance rituals. While the outsider may never participate fully in such a creative theater, he may easily receive a great stir from effects that spring thus from inner necessity. Because of its appeal to general playgoers as well as to Yiddish public "Yoshe Kalb" is a theatrical event.

Probably nothing approaching this performance in its use of stage crowds has been seen in New York since the visit of the Moscow Art Theater. Mr. Schwartz has in the part of a Nieshever Rabbi, one of the play's dozen equally prominent rôles, and takes his place in the ensemble with never a recourse to the theatrical dodges by which a star personality may force itself into the foreground at the expense of the perspective of the whole. In the several scenes in which his part is the center of action, Mr. Schwartz, by means of his extraordinary physical expressiveness, his intensity of imagination and his ability to convey white-hot emotions through the voice, maintains his high repute as an actor.

The performance is like a racial panorama of faces, each fully realized as a portrait, with a support of this visualization by acting that proceeds from within. Mr. Lazar Freed maintains from the first the still detachment of renunciation that makes of Yoshe Kalbe a tragically lonely figure, and there is some mournful quality in his tones that stills the lively audience every time he speaks. Miss Charlotte Goldstein as the rebellious young wife of the elderly rabbi gives a performance that is like flame.

Mr. Schwartz dispenses with footlights and uses illumination from above, supplemented by a liberal use of candles, with the result that he throws his individual figures and groups into relief that often recalls the chiaroscuro in Rembrandt's paintings. The resemblance seems the more pointed in that the great Dutchman so often peopled his pictures with ghetto types. This three dimensional presentation of the figures is often, in the folk dances, like mobile sculpture, with deep shadows in the men's clothing and the women's draperies bringing out rhythms of form in motion. Each person in the play exemplifies an individual characterization that is related to the whole picture. This is noticeable in the groupings, in the interplay of action between the personages and in the swayings to chants, wailings and readings from religious books. Always there is a gusto that imparts a zest to the onlooker, and a sense of the roundness of life that keeps an often tragic story from seeming oppressive.

Unforgettable is the play of hands among these personages, the speech and reply of the whole physique, the graphic enforcement of the spoken word by its sharp preceding gesture. Only when players attain to full immersion in their parts can there be such a sense of fluid movement as Mr. Schwartz has attained in this production. Intimate incidents are staged in panel vignettes, such as might be provided by a doorway or a window. Crowded incidents use various depths of the stage, according to the numbers of figures employed, and the final scene of the court of the Sanhedrim occupies the full space. The play is staged in 26 scenes, with only the time needed for lowering the lights and for turning them on again, apparently, required for a change of background.

E. C. S.

Two Philadelphia Sculptors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

CONTRASTING exhibitions of Philadelphia sculptors, on view respectively at the Modern Galleries and the Little Gallery of Contemporary Art of the New Students League, present the work of Mr. Alexander Portnoff and that of Mr. J. Wallace Kelly.

Mr. Portnoff is a dreamer, a man whose thought weaves glamour or tragedy into subject matter, and who, under the influence of Rodin, is producing groups and single figures under stress of strong emotion. He feels keenly the struggles and aspirations of men in their relation to established society. It is natural, in consequence, that he should turn to symbolic groups for expression.

To understand Mr. Portnoff's background one must know something of his life. He was born near Odessa, gained a hard-won art scholarship in that town despite race prejudice and religious persecution, but was finally imprisoned because of his political views. The keeper of the prison, however, becoming interested in him through his art, countenanced his escape. In America, Mr. Portnoff studied sculpture at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts under Charles Grafly; won two traveling scholarships, and, in Paris, met both Rodin and Despiau.

* * *

His exhibition is well-rounded containing sculpture, plastic drawings as studies for sculptural groups, water colors, lithographs and monotypes in color.

The Rodin influence is especially strong in such groups as "The Wave" and "Twilight."

Perhaps the most impressive feature of the exhibition, however, is found in the plastic drawings, executed in red on black, and dealing with human figures and their emotions.

The water colors come from a series of sketches made last summer while the artist was the guest of a Norwegian sea captain on his merchantman. Mr. Portnoff drew the captain and the cook, and sketched in colors many of the ports at which the vessel stopped. Africa impressed him deeply, and among the drawings are symbolic compositions based upon his reaction to Algiers.

The sculptor has also made many portrait busts, the majority of which are accorded a sketch-like treatment. The best known of these is doubtless the portrait of Dr. John Dewey. Among others shown is a sketch study of Mr. Carl Sandburg.

The work of Mr. Kelly is entirely different. Although both these sculptors studied under Charles Grafly, each has gone his own way; Mr. Portnoff leaning more toward the Rodin tradition, and Mr. Kelly toward that of the modern abstractionists.

The Kelly exhibition should prove instructive, as it contains both realistic and abstract compositions. Tracing through from that which is recognizable to forms that require the imaginative coöperation of the audience, the general public may be able to understand how, through conventionalization of forms, an abstract interpretation can develop from a concrete idea. Entirely recognizable are the reliefs of heavy female nudes, carved in various kinds of stone. Equally realistic is the one portrait bust in the show.

Then we take the first step toward abstraction by way of cubism. "Girl in Chair," a relief savoring strongly of Picasso, plays geometrics about a central nude. "Clown," in the round, generalizes its forms from basic realism. So does "Pierrot." The next step is "Spanish Dancers," with a mere suggestion of mantilla. With this gradual immersion in the abstract, however, the average man may approach with some degree of understanding "Merger" and "American City." Both these compositions are massive at the base, and rise to a truncated-pyramidal form. Using conventionalized shapes instead of human figures, Mr. Kelly is attempting to give, quite as definitely as Mr. Portnoff, his reaction to contemporary conditions. He deals, however, with the geometrics of the case rather than with the human element, and gives such compositions as "Radio," and "Monument to Aviation."

* * *

This abstract sculpture relies for effect, as does modern architecture, to a great extent upon the sharp play of light and shade evoked by the juxtaposition of masses. This is easily studied in the garden composition, "Ton of Stone," with its upward progression of cubes and angles. Strong outdoor light undoubtedly gives it the needed snap of shadow accents.

Purely geometric, also, is "Two Spheres," a slim, graceful composition rising from a small sphere at the base through sharp diagonals to a larger sphere at the peak.

Mr. Kelly has been occupied for some years with architectural sculpture, and has executed designs for three local buildings of entirely different type and functional use. One is an office building; one a bank, and the third a restaurant.

DOROTHY GRAFLY.

Mikulás Ales, Czech Painter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Prague

TWO recent exhibitions of the work of Mikuláš Aleš surprised even many Czech people by the variety and quality of the paintings, sketches and drawings of this popular artist. Aleš's output was so considerable that a third exhibition will be organized in Prague to complete a show of his best work.

A stranger visiting these exhibitions might find it difficult to understand why Aleš should be so highly thought of by his countrymen. For his achievements might well strike a sophisticated connoisseur as primitive in their simplicity, in comparison with much modern painting.

Aleš has a special place in the hearts of the Czech people. He represents the continuity of national art started by Joseph Manes. Like Manes, too, he was inspired by Czechoslovak folklore and by his travels in Slovakia, by the colorfulness of its peasant costumes and of its scenery.

Aleš's first bid for public recognition came in the allegorical frescoes he painted for the new Czech National Theater. Certain motives recur in various forms throughout his works. These include the "Good King Wenceslas" of the Christmas Carol, the heroic Hussite warriors, cycles of pictures from the history of the ancient Slavs and pictures of the Czech countryside.

To the masses he endeared himself by his illustrations of their folk songs, while no Czech child can forget the artist who illustrated so beautifully their spelling books.

All Aleš's pictures and sketches express a charming, unsentimental, vigorous personality with a sense of humor, especially revealed in his book illustrations and his designs of Czech marionettes. There is something perennially youthful in his work. It embodies the racial characteristics of the Czech people and the democratic feeling which is typical of the nation.

That is why his art has stood the test of time and continues to hold so high a place among the Czech people, despite all the modernistic tendencies which have swept over the country and are so well represented in painters like Filla and Špála.

Messrs. Robert B. Harshe, director of the Art Institute of Chicago, C. Powell Minnigerode, director of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C., and Meyric R. Rogers, director of the City Art Museum of St. Louis, will be the jurymen for the thirty-first Carnegie International Exhibition of Paintings which will open in Pittsburgh on Oct. 19.

A Study of Chinese Music

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

FROM the general to the particular, according to Mr. John Hazedel Levis, the musicologist, is the method regularly employed by the Chinese in their various revelations of themselves through art. First, the whole thing; afterward, the details.

Mr. Levis has written a study of Chinese music, presently to be published, which he bases on documentary material remarkable somewhat for its rarity, but a good deal more, he notes, for the neglect it has suffered hitherto on the part of investigators. Talking with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor about his lectures and his coming book, Mr. Levis indicated in what respects Oriental and Occidental types of expression seem to him fundamentally to differ.

"Look at this panel," said he, pointing to a decoration on the wall of the studio where he receives visitors. "There you see illustrated the Chinese idea, as embodied in line and color. The scene was sketched not from a horizontal, but from an inclined line of view. The artist, by rule, canon and convention imposed upon him to begin with, looked down upon the panorama from an elevated position. Forty-five degrees happens to be the prescribed angle.

* * *

"Now imagine yourself standing in his place. Does your eye happen to be caught by one figure or by one group of figures more than by another amongst the people who are depicted, or by one element in the landscape more than by another? Do you have an impression of a central subject or a dominating theme? Do you feel your attention drawn to any special point whatever? Are you aware of such a thing as a focus of vision? Your answer must be in the negative. For this is Chinese painting. At the outset, we acquaint ourselves with the far-and-wide appearance of nature, and we keep narrowing down until at last we arrive at consideration, perhaps, of some individual man. Were it a European or an American picture, we should be, most probably, in a reverse situation. We should start from something concrete and definite, from an actual person, let us say, and we should proceed from there toward the background, where we should lose ourselves in contemplation of the world in its larger aspects.

"A good deal after the fashion of the painters, the Chinese musicians of the period of 10 centuries ago, which I have been inquiring into, composed. They took their post at what corresponds to a 45-degree slant. They designed broad patterns of rhythm and melody and placed them in an order and a relation such as we find—not too literally speaking, of course—here in the component parts of the panel. At any rate, they managed to achieve an organized piece of music by working inward from without, rather than, as we achieve one, by working outward from within."

* * *

A little time, and the validity of Mr. Levis's opinions will be tested; a little time, too, and the modern possibilities of the ancient Chinese technique should be found out. His book seems likely to disclose some interesting archæological information, to say the least. Who knows but that it may also open some of those "new paths" that composers are always fondly hoping to enter upon? There's the case of Debussy. Mr. Levis, for his part, does not dispute that Debussy's music shows Eastern influence. If, then, so much was done on a mere hint or two of an Oriental system, how much may not be accomplished on full knowledge!

On the question of music books, few of them, indeed, bring out fresh matter for thought. Mostly, they strive to fetch a few more grains of wheat from straw that has already been threshed and from chaff that has been well winnowed. But, then, it is better for us, no doubt, that we do our own thinking, and ask no more of publishers than that they provide us with convenient volumes from which we may get at the facts.

Consider "Music Through the Ages," by Marion Bauer and Ethel R. Peyser (Putnam). In point of thought, this had to be, from the nature of the case, a refialling largely. Yet it is by no means so wholly. For look at the chapters included under Part IX, bearing the caption, "Music in America." Here is much fair and interesting opinion and an abundant amount of biography. Then, Part X, devoted to the twentieth century and its tendencies. Here are enlightening discussions; and besides that, sketches of the lives of modern composers which only a person could get at who had access to the collections and clipping-files of a completely equipped music library. For students and for general readers as well, the word "indispensable" reasonably applies to it all. Bibliographical tables, too, and an index make the book a desirable guide and cyclopedia for rapid, present-day use.

The Work of the Little Theaters, by Clarence Arthur Perry (New York: Russell Sage Foundation. $1.50) lists the names and locations of more than 1000 school, college, community or little theater groups in the United States active in play production between 1925 and 1931, together with the names of plays performed more than 10 times, as indicating what proved most popular with amateur or semi-amateur players and their audiences. "Sun-up," "The Valiant" and "Outward Bound" received more than 40 performances each during the period covered by the survey. The lists, taken with the brief summarizations of various organization methods, should be of value to new groups in process of formation that are in search of a program. There is a bibliography of books on the theater in general, on acting, production, playwrighting and religious dramatics, together with an index of authors.

Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Ltd., have just published the new edition of John Parker's "Who's Who in the Theater," which celebrates its coming of age with the present issue. The work has been completely revised and brought up to date, and now contains 1900 closely printed pages; 500 new biographies have been added, and there are now nearly 3000 biographical notices of actors, actresses, managers, dramatic authors, composers, critics, scenic artists and designers in Great Britain and the United States.

The Society for the Publication of American Music announces that two chamber music compositions by American composers have been chosen for publication for this year. The winning compositions are a Sonata for violin and piano by Mr. Quincy Porter and a Trio in B minor by Mr. Wallingford Riegger.

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Rangers Again Defeat Toronto

Two Straight for New York Hockey Team in Stanley Cup Final Series

Stanley Cup Final Series

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst
N. Y. Rangers	2	0	8	2
Toronto	0	2	2	8

Result April 8

N. Y. Rangers 3, Toronto 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, April 10—New York Rangers scored their second successive victory against the Toronto Maple Leafs, successful opponents of the Rangers in last year's final, Saturday night, by defeating the locals, 3 to 1, and now they need only one more victory to regain the Stanley Cup they won five years ago.

The locals had not fully recovered from the series against the Boston Bruins and the Rangers played a clever style to win with comparative ease. They let the Leafs do most of the attacking, but preserved a strong defense at all times and only broke away on attacks when presented with good opportunities. The locals outshot the winners, 40 to 27, having a margin in all except the third period and a number of times had an advantage in man power, but they were held scoreless after Ken Doraty had beaten Andy Aitkenhead 70 seconds after the game started when he batted in Bob Gracie's rebound.

Ott Heller tied the score seven minutes later when he was left unchecked in front of Lorne Chabot and three minutes after that Bill Cook scored the winning goal when he broke away from a five-man Toronto attack. The final goal of the game was scored five minutes from the end of the third period when Earl Seibert rushed after intercepting a pass on a Toronto power play.

The locals were tired and lacked their usual dash and finish around the nets, while the Rangers made every move count. Ching Johnson and Seibert were strong defensively and the forwards backchecked continually. The third game will be played here tomorrow.

New York Rangers	Toronto
F. Cook, Siebert, Keeling, lw	rw, Doraty, Conacher, Bailey, Sands
Boucher, Murdoch, Somers, c	c, Blair, Primeau, Thoms
W. Cook, Dillon, Osmundson, rw	lw, Gracie, Jackson, Cotton
Johnson, Brennan, ld	rd, Clancy, Day
Seibert, Heller, rd	ld, Horner, Levinsky
Aitkenhead, g	g, Chabot

Score—Rangers 3, Toronto 1. Goals—Heller, W. Cook and Seibert for Rangers; Doraty for Toronto. Assists—Somers for Rangers; Gracie for Toronto. Officials—J. A. O. Cleghorn, Montreal, and A. G. Smith, Boston. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Harvard and Columbia Win Opening Contests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 10—The Harvard varsity baseball team opened its season here Saturday by defeating the University of Pennsylvania behind air-tight pitching, 3 to 1. The game will probably count in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League, as it is expected Harvard will be admitted very soon.

Edward P. Loughlin Jr. '34, Crimson's No. 1 boxman, limited Penn to four scattered hits over the nine-inning route. Harvard bunched four hits for three runs in the fourth inning. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Harvard	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	3
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	0

Batteries—Loughlin and Nevin; Jackson, Kelly and Perina. Losing pitcher—Jackson. Umpires—Wasnel and Livingston.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 10—The Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League season got under way Saturday, when Columbia defeated Yale, 1 to 0. The only score came in the eighth inning of a game that was a pitchers' battle between Raymond F. White '33 of the Lions and John J. Broaca '34 of Yale.

A pair of singles and an infield out allowed Joseph A. Linehan '34, shortstop, to score the only run of the game in the eighth. Broaca struck out eight and White 10.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1x	1	4	0
Yale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1

Batteries—White and Brominski; Broaca and Browne. Umpires—Brown and Birmingham.

Exhibition Baseball Games

By the Associated Press

Results April 8

New York (A.) 5, Brooklyn 3.
Pittsburgh 20, Kansas City (A. A.) 15.
New York (N.) 5, Detroit 4.
St. Louis (A.) 7, St. Louis (N.) 3.
Boston (A.) 7, Boston (N.) 0.
Philadelphia (N.) 4, Philadelphia (A.) 0.
Chicago (A.) 1, Chicago (N.) 0.
Cincinnati 5, Cleveland 0.
Washington 7, Buffalo 1.

Results April 9

New York (A.) 3, Brooklyn 1.
Cincinnati 5, Cleveland 4, 10 innings.
Chicago (A.) 12, Chicago (N.) 6.
Boston (N.) 4, Boston (A.) 2.
St. Louis (A.) 2, St. Louis (N.) 1.
Newark (I. L.) 2, Philadelphia (A.) 1.
Washington 8, Buffalo (I. L.) 1.
Pittsburgh 6, Kansas City (A. A.) 5.
Baltimore (I. L.) 6, Philadelphia (N.) 5.

Mrs. Wightman Wins Final

Mrs. George W. Wightman of Brookline and lawn tennis fame, captured the Massachusetts state ping-pong title for women at the West End House, Boston, Saturday, by defeating another tennis international, Sarah H. Palfrey, also of Brookline, 14—21, 23—21, 21—16, 21—17. The men's singles title went to George F. Bacon of the Westchester (N. Y.) Ping Pong Club. Bacon defeated Henry Sharples, a clubmate, 21—16, 21—14, 21—14. Bacon and Sharples took the men's doubles by defeating W. C. Wells of Westchester and Sturgis Hunt of Quincy, 21—11, 14—21, 21—14, 21—19.

Mitchell Is Double Winner

Walter E. Mitchell of Franklin, Mass., scored victories in two of the three finals in which he competed as the 1933 New England badminton championships came to a close Sunday at the University Club. Mitchell won the singles title and paired with M. Stanley Houghton of Boston to win the doubles. Priscilla Bartol of Chestnut Hill successfully defended her women's singles championship. Fanny Curtis of Boston paired with C. Raynor Hutchinson of Brookline, to win the mixed doubles, and then played with Mrs. Morton Smith to capture the women's doubles.

Scotland and Wales Tie

LONDON, April 10 (AP)—Scotland and Wales Saturday played to a scoreless draw in an international amateur soccer match at Bangor, Wales. In the final of the amateur soccer cup at Dulwick, Kingstonians and Stockton played to a 1-to-1 tie which an overtime session failed to break.

Nuvolari Wins in Italy

BRESCIA, Italy, April 10 (AP)—Tazio Nuvolari of Italy yesterday won the seventh International Mille Miglia, the 1000-mile automobile road race, arriving here at 3:34 a. m. His time was 15h. 12m., and his average for the course was 109 kilometers an hour.

Washington Eights Sweep Crew Races

OAKLAND, Calif., April 10 (AP)—The University of Washington, holding a clean sweep of all three crew races against California on the Oakland estuary, looked forward today with confidence to the triangular spring regatta to be held at the Long Beach marine stadium next Saturday.

The defeated California crewmen also were eager for the regatta with Washington and the University of California at Los Angeles, seeing an opportunity to redeem themselves over the shorter 2000-meter Olympic distance.

U. C. L. A., however, has been concentrating on the sprint distance in practice and the result may be a shock to both Washington and California.

Washington, defeated by the California varsity by 18 lengths on Lake Washington, last year, and getting no better than an even break in the other events on that program, emerged triumphant with a three-way victory over the Olympic champions Saturday. The 50,000 spectators who lined the course saw no records broken; weather and water conditions were unfavorable.

Washington varsity's time for the three-mile race was 15m. 9.2s., which was slower than the course record of 14m. 53 4-5s., but adequate to defeat the heavier and more powerful Californians by seven lengths.

The Bear Jayvee oarsmen, leading until the last 50 yards, when George E. Beinhorn '34, bow, lost his oar, saw the Washington crew nose ahead of the saddened Bears, clocked at 15m. 54.8s.

Washington's yearlings finished their two-mile race, rowing easily, in 10m. 54.8s. The California Bears finished in 11m. 4s., three lengths behind.

S. A. Atcheson Defeats Hobelman for Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 10—Samuel A. Atcheson of Memphis, Tenn., defeated Albert C. Hobelmann of Baltimore, Md., in straight games in the final match for the handball championship of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States here Saturday night at the Lake Shore Athletic Club. Atcheson, three times national Y. M. C. A. champion, won by the score of 21—11, 21—6.

The new champion waded through a field of 46 contenders from many parts of the country, without losing a game. His last defeat was in the tourney a year ago when A. N. Trulio of New York A. C. beat him in a three-game match. Hobelman put Trulio out in the semifinal round here.

The doubles title was captured by John Endzvick and Joseph Goudreau of Cleveland. They scored a victory, 21—6, 21—13, over Dr. W. J. Serritella and M. C. McCarthy of Chicago. The latter pair eliminated Trulio and M. A. Laswell, of New York, the title defenders, in the semifinals.

Third place in singles was won by Richard Bruck of New York, who defeated Trulio, 21—17, 21—7.

A. A. U. of the United States Handball Championships

Singles—Final Round

S. A. Atcheson, Memphis, defeated A. C. Hobelmann, Baltimore, 21—11, 21—6.

Doubles—Final Round

John Endzvick and Joseph Goudrau, Cleveland, defeated Dr. W. J. Serritella and M. C. McCarthy, Chicago, 21—6, 21—13.

Naval Academy Takes Five Gymnastic Titles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POINT, N. Y., April 10—The United States Naval Academy captured five of the seven individual gymnastic championships of the Eastern Intercollegiate Gymnastic League title meet here Saturday. The Navy went through the regular season schedule without a defeat to win the team championship. The following colleges competed: Dartmouth, Bowdoin, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Minnesota, United States Military Academy, Princeton, Springfield College, Chicago and Temple.

C. A. Curtze '33 won the all-round championship for the Navy for the second successive season. Other titles won by the Navy are: Horizontal Bar, J. O. Curtis '35; Parallel Bars, C. A. Curtze '33; Flying Rings, W. T. Denton '33; and Rope Climb, T. F. Connolly '33.

F. B Hall Jr. '35 won the Side Horse title for the Military Academy with 570 points. Springfield captured the Tumbling championship, with Clyde W. Shotzbarger '33 doing the honors.

A. A. U. Handball Title Captured by Eric Peet

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 10—Eric Peet of the central branch of the Y. M. C. A., of Brooklyn, succeeded his clubmate, Edward Rogers, as Amateur Athletic Union of the United States four-wall hard-ball handball champion, when he defeated the latter in the final round of the 1933 tournament on his home court, Saturday afternoon.

Peet won in 1931, and was runner-up last year. He won in straight games, 21—12, 21—13, 21—10.

The two losers in the semifinal round, Michael Fitzgibbon and Fred Riessen, also of the home club, played off for third place, and Fitzgibbon won, 21—15, 21—6.

College Baseball Results

Annapolis 3, Lafayette 1.
California 7, Stanford 3.
C. C. N. Y. 10, Panzer 5 (eight innings by agreement).
C. C. N. Y. J. V. 8, Evander Childs 7.
Columbia 1, Yale 0.
Duke 6, Elon 3.
Hampden-Sydney 2, Delaware 1.
Harvard 3, Pennsylvania 1.
Haverford 14, Phila Osteopathy 6.
Illinois 17, Bradley 4.
Lehigh 5, Swarthmore 5.
Marshall 29, Marietta 1.
Miami 10, Indiana 9.
N. Y. U. 10, Alumni 4.
Notre Dame 5, St. Joe A. C. 2.
Pontiac Reformatory 12, Illinois (B) 11.
Providence 9, Boston University 4.
Rutgers 7, Princeton 6.
St. John's 4, Savage 2.
Stevens Tech 6, Cooper Union 1.
Temple 7, Cornell 5.
Western State 8, Chicago 0.
William and Mary 6, Vermont 1.
Wisconsin 11, Illinois Normal 6.

Argentine Tennis Team Wins

BUENOS AIRES, April 10 (AP)—Argentine won the South American Zone Davis Cup tie by defeating Chile, 3 to 0, over the week-end.

College Track Results

Alabama 67, Tulane 50.
Swarthmore 75½, Johns Hopkins 50½.

Flaig Opticians Win Team Title

Capture A. B. C. Five-Man Bowling Event, $1000 and Five Diamond Medals

American Bowling Congress Leaders

Five-Man Event

Flaig's, Covington, Ky.	3021
A. J. Held's, Columbus	3018
Auf Der Heide, West New York, N. J.	2993
Bodnar's, Cleveland	2936
Dow's, Lockport, N. Y.	2933

Double Event

Gilbert Zunker and Frank Benkovic, Milwaukee	1415
Forrest Beye and David Knapp, St. Louis	1356
Albert Brandt and Edward Oates, Lockport, N. Y.	1353
A. K. Novitski and J. B. Bartek, Hazleton, N. J.	1332
Richard Robbins and Nelson Burton, Dallas	1311

Single Event

Earl Hewitt, Erie, Penna.	724
Rudolph Riepel, Milwaukee	722
Andrew Tomasek, Cleveland	721
Bill Kaestle, Newark, N. J.	715
Gilbert Zunker, Milwaukee	712
E. Crute, Youngstown	712

All Event

Gilbert Zunker, Milwaukee	2060
Albert Brandt, Lockport, N. Y.	2024
E. Scott, Fort Wayne	1957
G. Ahrbeck, South Bend, Ind.	1956
Arthur Dingwell, Detroit	1942

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 10—Flaig's Opticians of Covington, Ky., are the 1933 American Bowling Congress team champions. Their 3021 total, registered last Sunday, stood up under last night's terrific bombardment as the curtain was rung down on the main division of the tourney at the Coliseum here when the Kentuckians were awarded the five-man event championship. The doubles and singles program will be concluded this evening.

The Covington team annexed the title games of 1023, 968 and 1030. It is the second A. B. C. championship to go to the Kentucky town. Larry Shotwell won the 1930 singles title with an all-time record of 744, garnered from games of 237, 270 and 267.

The championship was worth $1000 and five diamond medals. The Flaig's topped 1596 teams in winning the title. The score is 87 pins short of the 1932 winning total scored by the Jefferson clothiers of Dayton. While the total is not as high as most of those recorded during the past 15 years, it has been high enough to win 19 past titles. Finis will be written to the tournament this evening when the final doubles and singles program is completed. Out-of-town pinsters will monopolize the tournament drives during the windup card and though the minor event scores are exceptionally high, anything is apt to happen in the bowling game.

American bowling officials announced last night that the following totals are still qualified in the prize division. Team event 2748; doubles, 1154; singles, 585, and all-events, 1813.

Five-Man Event—Leading	Prize Score	Winners Prize
Flaig's, Covington	3021	*$1000.00
Held's, Columbus	3018	950.00
Auf der Heide, West New York, N. J.	2993	300.00
Bodnar's, Cleveland	2936	800.00
Dow's, Lockport, N. Y.	2933	700.00
Burke's, South Bend	2932	550.00
Young's, Detroit	2932	550.00
Elto Outboard No. 2, Cleve.	2919	480.00
Madison (Wis.) Gas & Elec.	2918	460.00
J Sorrentino Assn, Bayonne, N. J	2916	430.00
Mineralites, Chicago	2916	430.00
Defiance Spark Plugs, Toledo	2914	400.00
Hoffman's Old Time, Milw'kee	2911	385.00
Eagle Malt, Buffalo	2910	262.50
Central Oil & Grease, Moline	2910	362.50

*Award includes five diamond medals.

Philadelphia Needs Only One Triumph

Canadian-American Hockey League Final Playoff

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst.
Philadelphia	2	0	4	2
Boston	0	2	2	4

(Best three out of five games.)

Result April 8

Philadelphia 3, Boston 2.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 10—Philadelphia Arrows leave here tonight for Boston for the third game in the Canadian-American Hockey League championship playoff with two straight victories to their credit. Before a crowd of 4500 enthusiastic fans the Arrows gained a thrilling 3-to-2 victory over the Boston team at the Arena Saturday night.

Billy Hudson, Paul Runge and Yank Boyd scored for the Philadelphia team, all in the second period, while Sheldon Buckles, formerly of the Arrows, and Joe Jerwa contributed the Cubs' goals in the final period. The match was one of the cleanest ever staged between the rival teams, only six penalties being called. The summary:

Philadelphia	Boston
Hudson, Runge, Wilson, lw	rw, Saunders, Buckles, Fillmore
Pratt, Anderson, Runge, c	c, Cook, O'Neil, F. Jerwa
Phillips, Boyd, Collings, rw	lw, Burmister, Benson, Weir
Desmarais, Nichols, ld	rd, Lane, Davie
McGoldrick, Nichols, rd, ld, J. Jerwa, Davie	
Cude, g	g, Jackson

Score—Philadelphia 3, Boston 2. Goals—Hudson, Runge and Boyd for Philadelphia; Buckles and Joe Jerwa for Boston. Assists—Anderson 2, Runge for Philadelphia; O'Neil 2 for Boston. Officials—W. J. Stewart and W. A. Shaver. Time—Three 20m. periods.

College Lacrosse Results

St. John's 5, Varsity Club (Baltimore) 0.
Maryland 3, Mt. Washington Club 2.
Johns Hopkins 9, Washington (Chestertown) 2.
Harvard 6, Navy 6 (overtime tie).
West Point 16, N. Y. U. 2.
Princeton 8, Lehigh 1.
Rutgers 8, Penn 4.
Swarthmore 5, C. C. N. Y. 4.
Stevens Tech 15, Alumni 1.
St. John's (Md.) 5, Johns Hopkins 0.
Yale 9, Alumni 7.
Yale J. V. 9, Yale '36 1.

Mount Allison Wins

SACKVILLE, N. B., April 10 (AP)—Frustrating a strong attack by Halifax Wanderers, Mount Allison University won the Maritime senior basketball crown by a round score of 78 to 72 Saturday night. The final game was a 42 to 35 victory for Wanderers, but Mount Allison clinched the series by virtue of their previous 43-to-30 win. The collegians will travel west for competition in the Dominion playdowns.

Braves and Red Sox Divide

The Braves and Red Sox broke even in their two-game city series in Boston Saturday and Sunday. The Sox took the opener, 7 to 0, behind the shutout pitching of Paul Andrews and Bob Kline; but the Braves came back Sunday to triumph, 4 to 2, with Fred Frankhouse carrying the pitching honors. The series gave the Boston fans their first glimpse of major-league baseball for 1933.

Glentoran-Distillery in Tie

BELFAST, April 10 (Canadian Press)—Distillery and Glentoran tied, 1 to 1, in the Irish Cup final soccer game Saturday.

Mrs. Lois Clopton New Duck Pin Champion

HARTFORD, Conn., April 10 (AP)—One world record and four tournament records were accounted for in three weeks of effort in the men's and women's singles and doubles in the National Duck Pin Bowling Congress tournament which ended here Saturday night.

The new all-time mark for women's doubles went to Margaret Holliday and Lotta Janowitz of Baltimore, who compiled the total of 747 one week ago after Anne Griffin and Rose Simmons of Hartford had boosted the world record to 730 the first week.

The final drive on the standings resulted in the displacement of only one leader in the singles and doubles, both men and women. Mrs. Lois Clopton of Richmond, Va., was the single new champion crowned. She rolled 397 in the afternoon to become United States women's individual champion and add 23 pins to the old N. D. P. B. C. record made by Margaret Miltner of Washington in 1929.

The final day's charge resulted in only one change in the men's doubles, the team of Jim Bonigli and Jim O'Lindy of Boston jumping into fourth place with a score of 611. The men's singles withstood the final day's attack except that Archie Walsh of Boston yanked fifth place away from Les Askey of Baltimore by shooting 424, three pins better than the score posted one week ago by the Baltimore man.

The final official compilation of men's and women's singles and doubles follows:

Men's singles: First, Howard Furlong, Hartford, 440 (new tournament record); second, Mike Bogino, Hartford, 436; third, Joe Porto, New Haven, 433; fourth, William A. Arnold, Annapolis, Md., 429; fifth, Archie Walsh, Boston, 424.

Men's doubles: First, Carl Frisk and Mike Bogino, Hartford, 821 (new tournament record); second, tie between Fred and "Babe" Dugas, Taftville, Conn., and Eli Pickus and Wilmer Robey, Baltimore, Md., each 815; fourth, Jim Bonigli and Jim O'Lindy, Boston, Mass., 811; fifth "Doc" Williams and Neil Ball, Bridgeport, 793.

Women's singles: First, Lois Clopton, Richmond, Va., 397 (new tournament record); second, Doris Goodall, Washington, D. C., 389; third, Margaret Holliday, Baltimore, Md., 383; fourth, Anne Lucas, Baltimore, Md., 380; fifth, Elizabeth Padleford, Taunton, Mass., 376.

Open Tennis Tourney Dropped by U.S.L.T.A.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 10—The open lawn tennis championship, authorized by the United States Lawn Tennis Association at its annual meeting in February, has been abandoned by the executive committee, as the result of its meeting last Saturday, when the solons decided that the demand of the Germantown Cricket Club for a September date could not be granted, in view of the strenuous opposition of the California Association, which has the Pacific Coast championships about the time of the requested date, to a postponement of its event. The Californians sent east every summer are financed through these California tourneys, and this played a part in the decision.

Still another factor was the open opposition of the International Federation, and the Wimbledon authorities, who threatened to bar from the English classic any player who competed in an open title tourney, as well as the decision of H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., United States champion, not to compete in any event.

Two championships left unsettled at the annual meeting were allotted. The United States clay court will go to the Western Association for the week beginning July 3, and the women's indoor for 1934 to the Seventh Regiment, New York, in February, replacing the Longwood Covered Courts, Newton, Mass. The 1934 annual meeting was set for Pittsburgh early in February.

The revised national rankings, also set over by the annual meeting, were acted on, and will be announced shortly.

Moncton Captures Allan Cup Opener

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 10 (AP)—The Moncton (N. B.) Hawks, champions of eastern Canada, defeated the Saskatoon (Sask.) Quakers, western champions, Saturday night, 3 to 0, in the first game of a two-out-of-three series for the Allan cup, representative of the senior amateur hockey title of Canada.

The Hawks checked the westerners into submission in the first period, and then took the game in hand, stopping the shutout run of Cooney Wood, Saskatoon goalie. He had not been scored against in 400 minutes of playoff hockey in the series against various Canadian teams leading up to the final.

The Moncton scorers were Gill, in the first period, and Irving and McDonald in the second, Burrage and Irvine drawing assists.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Oakland	6	1	.857
Los Angeles	5	2	.714
Hollywood	4	3	.571
San Francisco	4	3	.571
Portland	3	4	.429
Sacramento	3	4	.429
Seattle	2	5	.286
Missions	1	6	.143

Results April 8

By the Associated Press

Los Angeles 6, Seattle 4.
Oakland 5, Missions 4.
Sacramento 16, Hollywood 7.
San Francisco 11, Portland 10.

Results April 9

Oakland 5, Missions 4.
Missions 13, Oakland 8.
Sacramento 5, Hollywood 3.
Hollywood 10, Sacramento 1.
Portland 4, San Francisco 3.
San Francisco 6, Portland 3.
Los Angeles 10, Seattle 5.
Los Angeles 5, Seattle 3.

Regina Players Suspended

VANCOUVER, April 10 (AP)—Four members of the Regina Patricas, junior hockey champions of the West, were suspended Saturday by the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association as a result of an attack on a referee following the Memorial Cup final game at Toronto Thursday. The Pats were defeated two straight in the finals by Newmarket by scores of 2 to 1 in each affair.

Czechoslovakia Wins

VIENNA, April 10 (AP)—Czechoslovakia defeated Austria, 2 to 1, in a closely contested international soccer match here yesterday. The first half was scoreless.

College Rugby Result

New York Rugby Club 9, Yale 3.

Seventeen Thousand Players Registered

By the Associated Press

Vancouver, B. C., April 10

IF YOU'VE wondered why most of the players in the National Hockey League are Canadians, this might be revealing:

Frank Greenleaf, president of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, reported at the annual meeting that 17,647 hockey players were registered in the Dominion.

The total represented a decrease over last year's figures, but this was accounted for by the fact that the Intercollegiate Union did not register its players.

Minor Alterations In Cage Rules Are Made

NEW YORK, April 10—The playing code as revised last year has received tacit approval from the newly organized national basketball rules committee of the United States and Canada. The committee, meeting for the first time here yesterday, made several minor alterations in the rules, mostly for the purpose of clarification or simplification.

In the absence of any startling rules changes, interest was centered on the committee itself, dominated as it was by the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the National Federation of High School Athletic Associations.

The new committee, succeeding the old joint basketball rules committee, consists of 19 members of whom 10 come from the N. C. A. A.; four from the high schools; two from the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, two from the national Y. M. C. A., and one from Canada. The old committee of 36 members included 10 each from the N. C. A. A., A. A. U. and Y. M. C. A., and two each from the high schools, officials' Association and Canada.

L. W. St. John of Ohio State was elected chairman; Floyd Rowe of Cleveland, vice-chairman; George T. Hepborn, New York, secretary; A. E. Metzdorf, Rochester, N. Y., treasurer, and Oswald Tower, editor.

The most important of the rules changes include a decision to extend application of the famous "10 second rule," adopted last year to eliminate stalling, to courts of all sizes instead of confining it to courts of 60 feet or more, and an amendment to the rule on substitutions to permit a player to reënter the game twice, instead of only once.

Parker Defeats Lott In a Four-Set Final

HOUSTON, Texas, April 10 (AP)—Frank A. Parker, the 18-year-old tennis star from New Orleans, yesterday trounced the veteran George M. Lott Jr., of Chicago, 7—5, 10—12, 6—2, 6—2, to win the Houston invitation singles championship.

In the semifinals Parker beat Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans, the country's third ranking player, in five desperately fought sets. Sutter, however, had been indisposed.

In yesterday's doubles finals, Lott paired with Wilmer L. Allison Jr., of Austin, Texas, Davis Cup star and the country's second ranking player, to beat Parker and Les Stoefen of Los Angeles, 6—2, 10—8.

Allison's great all-court play, and Stoefen's terrific cannon-ball service, which was never broken, were highlights.

Jay L. Cohn of Chicago won the junior singles title, defeating George Dulling of San Antonio, 6—3, 6—4, in a convincing fashion.

Bonnie Miller of Los Angeles was the other champion crowned during the meet. She beat Genie Sampson of Chicago, for the girls' singles title Saturday.

Harvard Recovers Indoor Polo Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 10—Harvard University recovered the United States intercollegiate indoor polo championship and the John R. Townsend Trophy, after a lapse of four years on Saturday, when it defeated the team of the United States Military Academy in the final round at Squadron A Armory. The score was 10½ to 1, but not until the final chukker was the result settled, when seven goals were scored.

This time it was Frederick S. Nicholas '33 who outscored the Cadets, though the defense of the latter was able to hold him off for most of the play. But in the final chukker he used his best mount for the first time, and ran away with the game, scoring four times, for a total of six. The summary:

United States Intercollegiate Indoor Polo Championship—Final Round

Pos.	Harvard	U. S. Military Academy
No. 1	W. C. McGuckin	C. W. Thayer
No. 2	T. J. Davis Jr.	Duff W. Sudduth
Back	F. S. Nicholas	Bruce V. G. Scott

Score—Harvard 10½, United States Military Academy 1. Goals—Nicholas 6, McGuckin 4, Davis 2, pony for Harvard; Thayer, Sudduth for Army. Fouls—Davis 3. McGuckin, Nicholas against Harvard; Thayer, Sudduth against Army. Referee—Thomas Brady. Time — Four 7½m. chukkers.

Demeres Wins Junior Title

HARTFORD, Conn., April 10 (AP)—George Demeres of Fredericksburg, Va., won the national junior bowling championship title Saturday night with a four-string total of 642. Jake Hanson of Greensboro, N. C., was second with a total of 595. John Sydlo of Taftville, Conn., was third with 562, and Orlando Price of College Park, Md., fourth with 558. Demeres hit 117, 183, 114, 118 and 142. Hanson had 191, 94, 131, 131 and 119. Sydlo hit the pins for 114, 109, 105, 130 and 104. Price had 130, 108, 117, 104 and 109. Three other contestants participated. Casimer Decko of New Haven scored 105, 98, 110, 310; John Bronson of Willimantic, 98, 103, 96, for 397, and Carroll Hohman of Baltimore, Md., 109, 93, 85—287.

Army Gymnast Captain Elected

WEST POINT, N. Y., April 10 (AP)—Cadet Austin W. Betts '34 of Baldwin, N. Y., was elected captain of the 1934 Army gymnastic team Saturday. Betts was a consistent point winner for the undefeated Army team this season. Cadet E. A. Lewis '34 of Lexington, Va., was elected manager.

Plaza of Chile Wins Run

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, April 10 (AP)—Manuel Plaza of Chile won the Marathon run of the South American athletic championships here yesterday. He was clocked in 1h. 50m. 14 3-5s. Jose Ribas and Fernando Cecarelli, both of Argentina, were second and third, respectively.

College Tennis Results

Annapolis 9, Swarthmore 0.
Stevens Tech 6, Long Island U. 3.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Tuesday afternoons, 3:30-4:00, E. S. T., Station WBSO, Babson Park, Mass., 920kc-326m, in charge of Manager of Committees on Publication.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Alternate Sundays, up to and including April 16, 2:15-2:30 p. m., E. S. T., Station WDRC, 1330kc-255m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Connecticut.

NEW YORK—Each Sunday, except first, 3:00-3:30 p. m., Wednesdays following first Sunday, 3:00-3:30 p. m., Station WINS, 1180kc-254m, in charge of Committee on Publication for New York.

TROY, N. Y.—Second Monday each month, 6:25-6:40 p. m., E. S. T., Station WHAZ, 1300kc-231m, in charge of Committee on Publication for New York.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—In "Kindly Thoughts" period, Saturdays, 8:15-8:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WHAM, 1150kc-261m, in charge of Committee on Publication for New York.

NEWARK, N. J.—Fourth Thursday of each month, 11:15-11:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WAAM, 1250kc-240m, in charge of Committee on Publication for New Jersey.

HAMILTON, Ont.—Mondays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station CKOC, 880kc-341m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Ontario.

TORONTO—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station CFRB, 690kc-435m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Ontario.

LUDINGTON, Mich. — Thursdays, 10:30-10:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WKBZ, 1500kc-200m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Michigan.

IRONWOOD, Mich.—Alternate Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WJMS, 1430kc-211m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Michigan.

CUMBERLAND, Md.—Second and last Fridays of each month, 10:45-11:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station WTBO, 1420kc-211m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Maryland.

HAGERSTOWN, Md.—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station WJEJ, 1210kc-248m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Maryland.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Thursdays, biweekly, 12:30-12:30 p. m., E. S. T., Station WJAX, 900kc-333m in charge of Committee on Publication for Florida.

TAMPA, Fla. — Daily, including Sundays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., E. S. T., Station WMBR, 1370kc-219m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Florida.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 7:00-7:15 a. m., C. S. T., beginning April 4, Station WTMJ, 620kc-484m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Wisconsin.

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WBBM, 770kc-389m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Illinois.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Tuesdays and Fridays, 1:00-1:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WBOW, 1310kc-229m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Indiana.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WDGY, 1180kc-254m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Minnesota.

MITCHELL, S. D.—Each Sunday, 1:15-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station KODA, 1370kc-219m, in charge of Committee on Publication for South Dakota.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Third Monday of each month, 3:00-3:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WHAS, 820kc-366m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Kentucky.

PADUCAH, Ky.—Wednesdays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WPAD, 1420kc-211m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Kentucky.

DES MOINES and DAVENPORT, Iowa — Sundays, 9:00-9:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WHO and WOC, 1000kc-300m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Iowa.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Tuesdays, 11:15-11:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WHB, 860kc-349m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Missouri.

LINCOLN and OMAHA, Neb.—Mondays and Thursdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFAB, 770kc-350m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Nebraska.

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — Third Sunday of each month, 5:30-5:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station WMC, 780kc-384m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Tennessee.

VICKSBURG, Miss. — Second and fourth Saturday each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WQBC, 1360kc-220m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Mississippi.

MERIDIAN, Miss. — Last Sunday of each month, 1:15-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WCOC, 880kc-340.7m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Mississippi.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. — Second and fourth Sundays of each month, 3:00-3:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WKY, 900kc-333m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Oklahoma.

AUSTIN, Texas—Sundays, 8:15-8:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station KNOW, 1500kc-200m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Texas.

DALLAS, Texas—Sundays, 6:00-6:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WRR, 1280kc-234m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Texas.

DENVER, Colo.—Fridays, 10:00-10:15 p. m., M. S. T., Station KLZ, 560kc-535m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Colorado.

RENO, Nev.—Sundays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KOH, 1380kc-217m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Nevada.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., P. S. T., Station CJOR, 1210kc-248m, in charge of Committee on Publication for British Columbia.

SAN FRANCISCO—Daily, 7:45-8:00 a. m., Sundays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., P. S. T., Station KYA, 1230kc-244m; daily, except Sunday, 7:00-7:15 p. m., P. S. T., Station KFWI, 930kc-322m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Northern California.

LOS ANGELES—Daily and Sunday, 5:00-5:15 p. m., P. S. T., Station KFAC, 1300kc-213m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Southern California.

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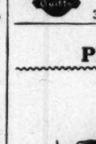

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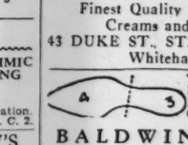

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Rime-O-Grams No. 109

Heavenly Bodies
Published March 13
Answers

1.
He swings in his orbit
So close to the sun
That in eighty-eight days
His journey is run.
(Mercury)

2.
Most familiar of all
Constellations, we think,
He offers to gazers
A heavenly drink.
(Big Dipper) (Ursa Major)

3.
In a luminous band
It arches the sky;
As a radiant mist
It appears to the eye.
(Milky Way)

4.
Named after a canine,
He glows iridescent.
Outshining other stars
In beams opalescent.
(Sirius) (The Dog Star)

5.
Regard this bright group
Of sisters, I pray
At a most rapid rate
They are travelling away.
(Pleiades)

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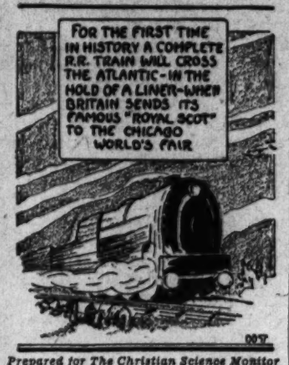
Daily Features

Worth Knowing


FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HISTORY A COMPLETE R.R. TRAIN WILL CROSS THE ATLANTIC - IN THE HOLD OF A LINER - WHEN BRITAIN SENDS ITS FAMOUS "ROYAL SCOT" TO THE CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR
097
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Dangling participle (R. W. H.)—The correspondent recommends that a suitable prize be awarded the writer of a recent article about the shipment of flowers by express, in which occurred the following:

> Being of a highly perishable nature, express passenger trains . . . are used . . .

The rule is that a participle should not introduce a sentence or clause unless the participle logically modifies the subject of the sentence or clause.

Two simple methods of correcting the error submitted are:

1. Use as the subject the noun which the participle modifies: "Being of a highly perishable nature, the flowers are shipped on express trains . . ."
2. Change the participial phrase to a clause: "Since the flowers are of a highly perishable nature, express passenger trains are used . . ."

This seems to be a good opportunity to offer further examples, as the dangling participle is one of the commonest errors in journalism:

Walking up the avenue, the building can be seen. (The building was not out for a stroll! Change to *avenue, one can see,* or, *As one walks.*

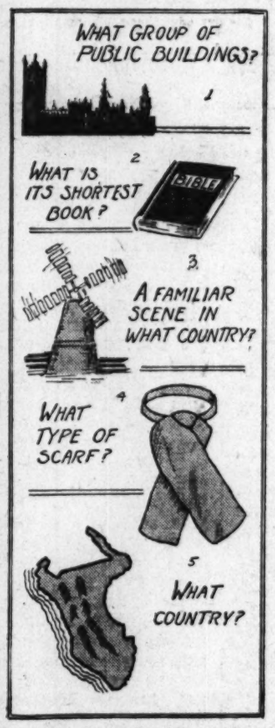
Viewing the mountain in winter, the trees on the summit seem etched. (Change preferably to *When one views.*)

Taking into consideration all the good the League has done, the organization seems successful. (*When we take into,* or, *done, the student will feel that the organization is . . .*)

Having twice been a candidate, his third nomination was a pleasant tribute. (Do not be fooled by the pronoun. *His* is not the subject as the sentence stands. (Change to *Inasmuch as he had twice,* or, *candidate, he felt honored with a third nomination.*)

Having come of age, I gave my son a watch. Change to *When my son came of age.*)

Pict-O-Grams



The answers will be found in a "box" among the advertisements.

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Copperheads"—
was the term applied to members of the peace party in the North during the Civil War, supposedly the covert friends of the Confederates. Copperheads are venomous snakes.

The U. S. S. Ranger—
recently launched, is the first aircraft carrier ever built—from the keel up—for the U. S. Navy; the Saratoga and the Lexington were converted from battleships into aircraft carriers.

Mexico—
has 28 states, three territories, and a federal district.

For the Scrapbook

Spanish Proverbs

Enjoy the little that you have while the fool is hunting for more.
Little by little one goes far.
It is not in the pilot's power to prevent the wind from blowing.
Bargains are costly.
What three know, everybody knows.
Do not talk Arabic in the house of a Moor.
Hear first and speak afterward.
Custom becomes law.
People in love think other people's eyes are closed.
Expect not at another's hand what you can do by your own.
A wise man changes his mind, a fool never.

> The Christian Science Monitor's
> ### Quotation for Today
> *CITIZENS, would ye be free? First of all, love God, love your neighbor, love one another, love the general welfare: and if ye have this love and union among ye, true liberty will be yours.*—SAVONAROLA.

Hymnal Notes

No. 14

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE name "Potsdam," given to Bach's melody here (No. 14), is a reminder of the promise in Proverbs 22:29, "Seest thou a man diligent in his business? he shall stand before kings." For Bach—who said that his glorious achievement was for any man who would work as hard—not only stood, but sat, before Frederick the Great. Invited to Potsdam in 1747, Bach interrupted the king in an evening practice of the flute among his court musicians. With some excitement Frederick turned to them: "Gentlemen, old Bach is here!" And Bach had to go over the castle, king and court in admiring attendance, while he improvised upon the organ and several Silbermann "forte-pianos."

The work of Johann Sebastian Bach (1685-1750) is often summed, in awe-inspiring phrase, as "contrapuntal polyphony"; but even plain Martin Luther knew that this merely meant "a heavenly dance," for he said (of vocal counterpoint): "One man sings a simple tune . . . together with which three, four, or five voices also sing, and play and skip delightedly round this simple tune, and wonderfully grace and adorn it with manifold devices and sounds, performing as it were a heavenly dance."

Bach's own comment goes deeper: "Like all music [it] should have no other end and aim than the glory of God, and the recreation of the soul; where this is not kept in mind, there is no true music." He marked his scores: S. D. G. (*Soli Deo Gloria:* "to God alone be praise").

The tune of No. 14 is very neatly made, with a repetition of the simple E major "figure," a fifth above, in B major. Then the figure is a little unfolded, and again repeated. This is the simple subject of a fugue in Part II of the "Well-Tempered Clavichord," the work that still makes Bach the great master for piano students. The word *tempered* refers to the slight changes in pitch made in tuning the strings of clavichord or piano, so that all major and minor keys can be played upon the 12 half-tones.

Bach was known as the "king of organ and clavier players," but his surpassing genius as a composer was not understood. In 1723, when he asked for the post of cantor at the St. Thomasschule, Leipzig, he had to agree to teach Latin, besides teaching boys music and singing, and preparing the music for two churches where there must be a cantata and a motet every Sunday! And so 200 cantatas and 371 chorales, with all his other mighty works, attest that this great man was indeed "diligent in his business."

In Lighter Vein

A Modern Tragedy

The golden sun was slowly setting
O'er the hilltops far away,
Filling all the land with beauty
At the close of a winter day.
But within one humble dwelling
With its fireside warm and bright,
Came this oft-repeated murmur:
"This jig-saw must be done tonight."

O'er a table bent two figures,
Man and wife with visage pale;
He with thoughtful brow so worried,
She with form so thin and frail.
Both were thinking, planning, scheming,
To make small pieces fit in right,
Ever saying in soft whispers:
"This jig-saw must be done tonight."

On the street the children rambled,
Shoes and clothes all worn and tore,
And the house was in disorder,
Everything strewn round the floor.
But a jig-saw bright and showy
Was on the table in plain sight,
While the couple ever murmured:
"This jig-saw must be done tonight."

Off to bed alone, unaided,
The children finally wend their way;
Grimy hands and dirty faces
And their clothes in sad array.
And the old clock on the mantel
Ticks the time with all its might,
While this couple murmur faintly:
"This jig-saw must be done tonight."

Twelve o'clock, the moon looks calmly
Down upon this sleeping pair;
Dirty dishes in the kitchen,
Clothing scattered everywhere.
Yet with heads dropped on the table,
'Neath the light still burning bright,
In their sleep we hear them mutter:
"This jig-saw must be done tonight."

—*Esther Whipple, in the Pathfinder.*

Dubious

An old countryman, at low tide, noticed a fishing smack lying high and dry on the beach, and asked a fisherman how the boat was got down to the water. "We don't take it to the water," was the reply; "the water comes up to the boat."

"Nunno, mister," said the countryman. "Oi be fra th' country, but Oi'm naat so green as ter swaller that!"—*Glasgow paper.*

Judge

The fellow who inherited a million dollars just before the technocrats abolished money.

His Work

"Who commands in your home?"
"We share the management. My wife bosses the servants and the children, and I attend the goldfish."
—*Gente Nostra.*

Ingenious Idea

"What did you do when you found the steak like leather and the knife so dull"
"I just stropped the knife on the steak."—*American Mutual Magazine.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Togo and I certainly have been having a barrel of fun with his bell-ringing trick and today we decided to try it out on Joan—
We felt sure that she never would catch on to it—
So we didn't so much as try to look innocent when she came to the door—
But she took one look at the bell button and right away she seemed to know who had done it!
plop
Now how do you suppose she ever figured it out so easily?
By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Loss Is Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Chicago

THE manager of a La Salle Street business house found that he could use the services of a boy for errands and general office work. He telephoned the free employment agency operated by the Chicago Police Department and the lieutenant in charge said that he had a boy who could qualify for the position and would send him right over.

Much to the surprise of the employer, two boys, who stated that the lieutenant had sent them to apply for the open positions, were ushered into his office. It was explained that there was work for only one and that the manager would gladly interview each one to select the one suited for the work. This, of course, was agreeable but it placed the employer in a very difficult position, since there was no apparent choice between the two applicants. Both were of an age, had similar experience and education, were neatly dressed, and seemed eager for an opportunity to serve.

One of the lads, sensing that the manager had difficulty in deciding between the two, made the remark that he would willingly withdraw with the request that his name and address be kept on file for future reference while he would look elsewhere for employment. His reason, he said, was that in walking over from the employment agency he learned that the other boy, who was a stranger to him, had been unemployed for a longer period than he and therefore should be given preference. So the fortunate one was put to work at once. His connection, however, was short-lived, since he did not seem to fit into the organization.

The other boy was located and showed much gratitude for being given the position. He served his employer very well, was promoted regularly, and is still on the pay roll in a much more responsible position. The manager is not only pleased with his work, but also with his way of right thinking, which was demonstrated when he originally came for the interview.

Rime-O-Grams

No. 113

Capes and Headlands

Prepared by Anne Lowall for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty.
What is your score?

1.
How hopeful the sound
Of its name to the ears,
As to seamen its bulk
Off the mainland appears.

2.
The same stormy waters
Around its point curled
When the famous explorer
Encircled the world.

3.
A Pacific coast cape
Rises out of the mist,
Which without any doubt
Has the blarney stone kissed.

4.
It seems to be saying
To sailors, "Take care;
Carolina's smooth coast
Often covers a snare."

5.
A New England cape
Is shaped like a hook;
Suggesting a fish—
Which please hand to the cook.

The answers with the names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.
Send your list to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 113."

Brevities

El Paso World News: In the last 300 years no one has been able to improve on the violin . . . and in the last six months the fellow next door hasn't been able to improve on the saxophone . . .

Punch: A lecturer has traced the history of the hat back 3000 years. We wonder if it would be any use to place the problem of our gold-mounted umbrella in his hands.

Los Angeles Times: Mr. Ford says money in future will be no more useful than stamps. Enough stamps, as you know, make any sorry thing first class and take it anywhere.

Humorist: It appears that a Hollywood film star recently arrived at a London railway station quite unrecognized by the people on the platform. And, very unreasonably, the engine-driver refused to back out and do it all over again.

Arkansas Gazette: Junior is now being dragooned into helping solve the jig-saw puzzle before he can get any aid on his own home work.

New Yorker: Hitler tells representatives of the suspended press that he has no desire to gag the opposition papers. They are at liberty to print anything he pleases.

San Francisco Chronicle: Success isn't so difficult. You just marry the right woman and she will do the rest.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

What Is an "Adequate" Navy?

ADVOCATES of naval preparedness have found in President Roosevelt's relief program a new and useful argument for a "treaty" navy. The building program worked out in the Navy Department with the approval of Secretary Swanson and submitted to the President last week is offered to the country under the appealing label of "unemployment relief."

It calls for the construction of 20 destroyers, four light cruisers, four submarines and two aircraft carriers, and is designed to reduce unemployment as well as to bring the fleet appreciably nearer the maximum levels of the Washington and London treaties. In pressing the program, Chairman Vinson of the House Naval Affairs Committee goes so far as to claim that 85 per cent of the $230,000,000 to be spent over the next three years would be used for labor, and 260,000 men would be given employment.

To challenge these claims as too sanguine is an insufficient answer to this new argument. There are other more fundamental considerations. The first is whether naval construction properly belongs under the head of emergency relief. The President, it would seem, has drawn a clear distinction between (1) normal recurrent expenditures, which fall within the regular budget and must be balanced against receipts and (2) capital expenditures for public works or for relief, which may be charged legitimately against the future and financed by bond issues. Naval appropriations hardly fit in the latter category. In times of peace they have always been regarded as normal recurrent expenditures.

Even if a plausible case could be made for exempting a naval building program from the normal limits of the budget—which is exceedingly doubtful—the question remains whether warship construction is the best possible means of relief. Is the relief afforded by expending $230,000,000 on cruisers, destroyers and submarines, for example, better than that of an equal sum devoted to the construction of schools or for the direct alleviation of human misery?

In the second place, it is pertinent to ask what unemployment relief has to do with naval policy. A treaty navy, or a navy of any kind, must be justified on its merits and not on the strength of an unrelated public sentiment in favor of combating the depression.

The really important question is, What are America's naval needs? What is the navy for? The answer of those who wish to build is that the United States needs an "adequate" navy. But adequate for what? There is a vast difference between a navy adequate to protect American territory or the continental United States and a navy adequate to "support our national policies," to "protect American trade routes," to defend "American rights and interests," and to maintain a traditional doctrine of neutrality.

Ever since the Washington Conference, advocates of an "adequate" navy have proclaimed parity with Great Britain as the major object of American naval policy. But parity, as they explain it, has little to do with naval needs, or naval policy. The realist may well inquire how even full mathematical parity would enable the United States to carry out effectively such objects as protecting trade routes all over the world and supporting undefined "national policies."

By the Kellogg pact the nations renounced war as an instrument of national policy and left self-defense as practically the only legal use for a navy. The London naval conference took account of this change and made defense the yardstick. Thus the American, the British and the Japanese navies are each supreme in their own territorial waters. By renouncing the right to fortify naval bases in the Pacific, the United States actually assured Japan—whether deliberately or not—superiority in the Far East. The American fleet, in turn, is unquestionably superior to either Great Britain or Japan in American waters.

Big navy propaganda, however, has consistently refused to accept the logic of the Washington and London agreements by proclaiming missions for the navy far beyond the capacity even of a fleet of full treaty strength. On the other hand, if American naval policy is clearly defined and limited, say, to the defense of the continental United States and the Panama Canal, something less than parity is adequate.

Before the United States launches on a building program in the name of relief, it should decide what our navy is for.

Dangerous Contentment

WHEN one considers the problem of slavery he is apt to draw certain definite mental pictures of a hideous traffic—the gangs of chained captives, whips, forced labor under brutalizing conditions, inhuman taskmasters. Thus it is that the whole of the civilized world is solidly back of the League of Nations and affiliated organizations which seek to stamp out this degrading anachronism.

But now comes Mr. Eldon Rutter, one of the greatest authorities on Arab life, and an inhabitant for years of the sacred city of Mecca, to upset some of our settled ideas on slavery. Speaking before a meeting of the Royal Central Asian Society in London, Mr. Rutter appealed for coöperation between the League and responsible nations to exorcise slavery from the world. Especially he urged a ban on slavery in Mecca. This, he said, would carry great weight throughout the Hejaz, for it would remove the sanctity that still clothes slavery in Moslem eyes.

The Arabian slave, Mr. Rutter declared, enjoyed a lot as happy as many wage earners in the western world. This form of slavery, he pointed out, was the worst kind, for it made contented slaves.

This point in particular deserves wide consideration at a time when the whole world is struggling to rid itself of enslaving beliefs. Not alone in Arabia have men been in bondage. The chains and whips of false beliefs and concepts are as oppressive as are the material symbols of slavery. And, when a certain easy prosperity seemed to go hand in hand with material standards, humanity was inclined to be contented in its slavery.

When the argument is advanced that a strict adherence to materialistic creeds and systems produced prosperity, let us remember that this has always been the stock argument of the proponents of slavery. The Negro was happier and more contented under slavery, we were told, and the argument sounded plausible. Nevertheless, the Negro has made his greatest progress since slavery was abolished.

The work of abolishing systems of slavery in those countries where it still exists has for years demanded the concerted action of the whole civilized world. The task of abolishing the more subtle slavery of pernicious beliefs and false standards is a still more difficult one. Yet, because mankind has been jolted out of its faith in these standards by the failure of material prosperity, the signs of the times point to a greater freedom, to the declaration of a liberty that is grounded on spiritual values. This is the larger promise that is emerging from the wreckage of materialism.

The Might of the Tsar

"WHERE is the might of the Tsar today?" asked the Maharaja of Bikanir the other day, looking around the crowded, cushioned benches of the marble Chamber of Princes at New Delhi. He was addressing the rulers and representatives of 563 Native States, in which approximately 80,000,000 people live and are governed by methods that are reminiscent of old Russia.

His query was a commentary on modern political philosophy. Many of the princes he was addressing had voiced opposition to the proposal that they should link their domains with British India and form an all-India Federation. The opposing princes contended that their sovereignty would be undermined if their administrations came into association with the democratic tendencies of British India. In effect, they said they preferred to retain their autocratic forms of government. And to this attitude the Maharaja of Bikanir quietly remarked, "Where is the might of the Tsar today?"

It is true that the Maharaja is one of the Indian princes who originated the Federation scheme. He is believed to favor the Federation project because he sees that democratic government is bound to come to India and thinks that those princes who coöperate in establishing the new régime will definitely consolidate their status.

British India today is intersected with Russias, which are miniatures of the old Russia. Their border lines are imaginary lines of demarcation between autocracy and democracy. British India is demanding greater "political freedom," but the "political freedom" which that section of India already has is immeasurably greater than that enjoyed in Indian India. No Gandhi caps are permitted to be worn in the Indian Native States—which means that democratic political movements are not encouraged under princely régimes. But men like the Maharaja of Bikanir realize that the suppression of political symbols does not necessarily mean the eradication of political thought.

The Maharaja is aware that over the border in British India a people is seeking political freedom and that the people in the Indian Native States are very like their British neighbors. He is reminded of the fact that dynasties fall when democracy is denied and makes his fellow princes think seriously when he asks—"Where is the might of the Tsar today?"

The Franco-Germanic Seesaw

ONE of the most curious phenomena in the relations of France and Germany—a phenomenon which has perhaps largely determined their relations—is that whenever a certain type of government exists in the one country, the opposite type exists in the other. At least the tendencies of the two countries are always pointed away from each other. If one is liberal the other is authoritarian, and vice versa.

It would be difficult to discover an inherent reason for this perpetual diversity; and it will doubtless be regarded as pure coincidence. Is it by coincidence that France is now intensely radical while Germany has moved into dictatorship? Anyhow, the triumph of the Left in France last year and the accession of Hitler to power this year are in keeping with the usual trend of Franco-German history.

Jacques Bainville, a writer who has specially studied the course of the two countries in recent times, remarks that when the French Empire was becoming liberal before 1870 Bismarck was in the ascendant in Prussia and the German liberals were being nationalized. After its own defeat, France declared the Republic, while the German states proclaimed the Empire. A wave of antimilitarism swept France, precisely during the period in which, under William II, Germany was militarized.

It would be easy to push the comparison farther, but it will suffice to observe that after the war Germany appeared to have plunged into Socialism, and France elected a "horizon-blue" Chamber of Nationalists. Then as Briandism gained the French electorate, the star of Hitler was rising in Germany.

At the present moment the French Parliament inclines more to the Left than it has for many years. It has virtually canceled German reparations, entered into a pact with Russia, reduced the military credits, granted German theoretical arms equality, and expressed itself as prepared to go a long way in the direction of disarmament. It is obviously ready for a number of concessions—in order to insure peace—that it would have refused a few years ago.

Germany, on the other hand, sees the victory of elements that were looked upon as extreme. And once more there is an unquestionable antithesis between political Germany and political France.

What is unfortunate in this seesaw is that it renders it difficult for the two nations to come to a genuine understanding. France might have helped to build up a liberal Republic in Germany had it not been Nationalist in the years that followed the war, and by timely revision of the Versailles Treaty might have secured a working accord. In view of recent reports from Paris, it appears that, were German foreign policy to take a moderate tack, it could obtain a great deal from France and even reach a solid agreement on which might begin the Franco-German coöperation that is an essential condition of European peace.

For Fair Elections

COMPLETION of the senatorial investigation of charges that corrupt practices were used in the last Democratic primary in Louisiana seems desirable for the Senate as well as the electorate of that State. The inquiry, which was begun last February in New Orleans by a subcommittee from the Senate, should be finished as soon as practicable after the special session of Congress.

Former Senator Edwin S. Broussard, the defeated candidate in that primary, and his supporters contend that the State's election machinery was so manipulated and controlled by the opposition as to make a fair contest impossible. Evidence was submitted to show the extent and nature of this control.

Briefly, the testimony in New Orleans related to the use of so-called dummy candidates, who entered minor contests and then withdrew after having shared in selecting election commissioners; to methods of concealing exact expenditures in the campaign; to deductions from state employees' wages and salaries for campaign purposes; to the padding of state pay rolls for political purposes, and to other devices which, if employed, would render honest elections impossible.

If the charges cannot be substantiated in the opinion of the Senate, the winning candidate, Senator John W. Overton, has most to gain by completion of the inquiry; if they can be proved, he does not deserve to represent the State in his present position. A thorough sifting of the charges will strengthen the voters' confidence in their ability to keep the elections clean. This increased confidence probably would be shared in other states besides Louisiana.

The Toppling Topper

THE time has come to talk of hats. Not because the Walrus says so. Indeed, he hasn't so much as mentioned them. Shoes and ships and sealing wax, maybe—but not hats.

Nevertheless, when hat news travels all the way from England, where one conceivably might wear a "topper" without inviting a barrage of missiles, to America's "great open spaces," where a hat isn't worth its brim unless you can drink out of it—well, it's time to talk of hats. The news? Ah, sad. It is that where once England could expect at least 300 hatters to do their duty by the height, shape and shine of the ennobling high silk hat, today only fifty are obliged to show much practical concern over these matters.

And if anyone supposes that the drop in the demand for top hats is the most serious aspect of the recent reports from England, he should pause to consider a lament set up by hatmakers some time ago. This was to the effect that the call for toppers had dwindled to such an extent that young persons were becoming discouraged from seeking apprenticeships in building them. There soon would be practically nobody in England who knew how to make such a hat—let alone wear it.

There's the rub. Not that nobody will buy or use silk hats, but that another genteel art or two will have been lost to society. Of course, the case for the topper is not beyond winning. With women going in for neo-leg-o'-mutton sleeves, with interior decorators "doing" the Victorian with true Victorian earnestness, perhaps something can be done for the crowning glory of a dignified age.

If it were merely a matter of business—involving tariffs on "toppers," or the revival of trading in them—one might suggest that all participants at the coming World Economic Conference be required to don them for the occasion. But it goes deeper than that. If clothes can make a man, a hat like this might make, or unmake, nations. It would all depend, of course, on the national slant.

Editorial Notes

Whereas the average "life" of the modern dollar bill is from eight to nine months, a London collector has a bank note, on mulberry silk paper, issued by Kubla Khan 700 years ago. Just another bit of evidence that in the "good old days" money lasted much longer than it does now.

As Premier Mussolini excavates the Circus Maximus, archæologists watch for Etruscan and Italic relics, but the deeply interested schoolboy wants to know what it was that passed, in Augustus' time, for peanuts and pink lemonade.

The foreign commerce section of the United States Chamber of Commerce opposes a "Buy National" campaign, believing, perhaps, that other nations are saving up their buying so they can buy from a buyer.

Possibly the reason Prosperity has remained so long around the corner is because we, also, have been playing a waiting game.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Is the Administration Planning Mild Inflation?

WASHINGTON

THE real problem before the Roosevelt Administration at the present moment is how to attain an effective amount of inflation without awaking the dangerous clamor of the opponents of such a policy. It is the fixed opinion here among people in a position to know that the Administration is convinced that a very considerable addition to the money in circulation is a prime prerequisite to any restoration of business.

Billions are locked in the vaults of banks which have not yet emerged, fully or in part, from the bank holiday. Other billions are hoarded by timid bankers whose institutions are perfectly solvent, but who propose keeping them so by hoarding their money in their vaults. How much is hoarded by individuals no one can determine accurately. It is quite apparent that President Hoover's plan for getting money into circulation by lending through the banks capital furnished by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has in great measure failed.

It failed primarily because of the wide refusal of the banks to coöperate, and largely because the political demand for publicity for such loans made solvent institutions timorous of seeking them. Nor was the plan of the late Administration for getting money out of individual hoards by means of the blandishments of a commission, headed by Col. Frank Knox of the Chicago Daily News, much more successful. The Colonel coaxed a lot of gratuitous full-page advertisements out of the long-suffering newspapers, but the additions to the circulating medium resulting from his activities were relatively slight, and the feeling here is that most of the money brought forth by his appeals has gone back into wall safes, stockings and mattresses.

* * *

Some weeks ago Vice-President Garner—who, I predict, is going to make a reputation for pithy sayings like that of his predecessor "Tom" Marshall—remarked that if a man had $100,000 in cash today he would not know where to put it for safe keeping. He was vigorously pounded for an utterance which thus cast doubt upon the value of American investments, and the trustworthiness of American banks. But the chorus of reprobation was at its loudest when the banks gratefully accepted a "holiday," from which many are emerging with only fractional payments to depositors.

As for stock investments, who today will guarantee their stability? Yet the Vice-President incurred almost the same obloquy for his pessimism that President Hoover suffered for his optimistc phrase of "just around the corner." The outcry, however, came mainly from bankers and brokers whose power to influence public sentiment is, at the moment, at a low ebb. Popular opinion is decidedly in favor of "Jack" Garner's point of view.

There is reason to believe that the Administration is considering seriously meeting at once the widespread demand for some measure of inflation, and the equally general desire for a safe place to put money, at even small interest, until the present condition of panic is past. This could be accomplished by the issuance of a large block of "baby bonds" in small denominations, drawing, perhaps, 4 per cent interest. Could they be sold—to the amount say of $5,000,000,000? Would confidence in the stability of the Government be great enough, and the rate of interest sufficient to lure the hoarded billions out of their present hiding places?

That is one question puzzling the governmental financiers. The feeling is general that the sale could only be effected by the methods used in placing the issues of Liberty bonds. And with that comes the disquieting reflection that most of the Liberty bonds passed, at a discount, out of the hands of those who purchased them in a moment of patriotic zeal into those of the bankers.

But supposing the bonds are sold. How, then, get the money into circulation? Only by a vastly extended system of public works which would multiply avenues of employment, and create a new demand for raw materials, machinery, foodstuffs, transportation—everything which goes to make up business activity. I am certain that the Administration looks with some favor on such a program.

There is caution in enunciating it, but such projects as the conservation army show a willingness to use radical methods for dealing with an utterly abnormal situation. For at least two years I have been convinced that there was in Congress and among the people a tremendous sentiment in favor of such a program if only a leader could be found courageous enough to organize and direct it. Is Franklin Roosevelt to be that leader?

And, by the way, just to stimulate discussion, what would happen if he let the hoarders go on hoarding their money, and paid for the public works with noninterest bearing short-term bonds, endued with the quality of legal tender?

The Law and the Dogs in Vienna

VIENNA

YOU are lucky in Vienna, if you are a dog with a bunched-up face—one with a submerged nose. You will be better treated by the authorities.

Not that dogs here pay taxes according to the length of their noses. But there is something even worse than taxes, for a dog, and that's a muzzle. If dogs do not wear muzzles, they have to go to court and pay a fine, if not worse.

But how can a dog wear a muzzle, if he has not got a nose to hang it on!

Therefore the order has gone out that all dogs with retiring noses are to be permanently exempt from compulsory muzzle-wearing service. However, you can't just run home, tear the muzzle off your bulldog and let him go romping down the Ringstrasse in his joy. That would be an unpardonable offense to bureaucratism. What would become of the social order if red tape were cut in that boisterous manner.

You must use decorum, even in unmuzzling dogs. You may not remove the mask from your demure little Pekingese without a suitable certificate, protocol and revenue stamp. You take her to the Municipal Dog Official in your ward and present her to him with her petition for unmuzzling. He examines her remnants of a nose, kindly inquires as to her inclinations toward ferocity, and as to her character, and if all is satisfactory, gives her a certificate freeing her from muzzles for all time.

But this new ruling regarding dog muzzles does not stop here. Think what an intolerable injustice that would represent, for dogs with noses! It would divide the world into two antagonistic social classes, a small noseless aristocracy and the great canine proletariat, equipped with all sorts and sizes of olifactory appurtenances. To muzzle a dog's nose is just as humiliating as to hobble a musician's fingers. The only comfort for these poor proletarians would be that the unbarred aristocrats couldn't turn up their noses—not having any.

Now, in olden times, when the Austro-Hungarian empire was in its glory and Vienna was the aristocratic center of central Europe, this sad gulf between dogs and dogs might have been permitted. But not now. Times have changed. The Socialists are in the Rathaus, meaning the City Hall, and they permit no external accident of birth, such as the shape of a nose, to serve as a criterion for class divisions. They look for deeper qualities than hidden noses and seek to enable even the humblest individual to enjoy all privileges.

So they have arranged that every dog may go muzzle free, even though his face consists entirely of nose, on condition that he has a good character and a kind disposition. This must take in most of the canine world here, for if the dogs are anything like their Viennese masters and mistresses, they have kind dispositions.

So if you want to unmuzzle your collie, you train him well how to act in the presence of authorities, help him prepare a petition, get a number of certificates of his good character from the neighbors and go to the dog official. If all is in order, the official issues "Hector" a certificate unmuzzling him for life, or as long as you remain his master. If you give "Hector" away, he will have to go through this whole ceremony again with his new proprietor. You and he are permanently paired by this unmuzzling. Only you can walk out with him.

Yet though officially unmuzzled, he cannot ride on the street car in that half-undressed state. These tramway conductors don't believe in too much modernism; they think respectable dogs, with or without noses and regardless of all certificates, should have their faces covered in public. Still they don't set the pace for all Austria. Train conductors are more lenient; they are willing to receive even bare-faced dogs—if the dogs have tickets. And taxi fares to the stations don't cost much.

R. H. M.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Restoration of Free Trade

THE question which the world has to face now is this: Shall we continue on the way to the abyss, or shall we return to the way of international coöperation and reconstruction? This question has been answered at Lausanne by the governments represented there in the latter sense.

The necessary measures may be summed up as follows: (1) A solution of the most urgent political problems, namely those of the war debts; (2) a return to stable international currency relations, namely, to the gold standard; (3) the continuation and strengthening, through sound measures, of a policy which aims at a better adaptation of costs of output and prices; (4) the resumption of a sound international intercourse of credit and capital: (5) restoration of a freer international exchange of goods. . . . The regulation of war debts to America is bound to have a powerful influence on the lot of the forthcoming world economic conference at London. . . .

Restoration of a freer exchange of goods exceeds everything else in importance. Without a freer intercourse of goods, there can be no question of an improvement of the price level nor of a satisfactory working of the gold standard nor of a resumption of an international exchange of credit and capital. Here lies the fundamental of all problems to be handled at the conference.

Now, can such an improvement be expected? The experience of nearly every day seems to exclude an affirmative answer. The world conference forms the last opportunity, which governments and nations will have to take the road of world recovery. If this opportunity is not seized, then every nation shall be thrown on their own resources and time for them will have come to concentrate the utmost of their powers on self-preservation in the economic and financial struggle of all against all.—*Director L. J. A. Trip, president of the Netherlands Bank*, as reported in *De Telegraaf* (Amsterdam, Netherlands).

Business and Nationalism

IF AT the forthcoming conference the nations of Europe will agree to renounce . . . excessive nationalism that makes them choke the channel of international trade and impoverish themselves in the pursuit of economic self-sufficiency, then the world may be blessed with a revival of hope and confidence.

Such a revival would soon produce that rise in wholesale prices that is essential to the solvency of debtors and debtor countries, and the release of hoarded money from its hiding places would show that there is more than enough money available to finance any trade that is likely.—*Sir Harry Goschen*, presiding at annual meeting of British National Provincial Bank.

A Matter of Tactics

SHARP criticism is voiced by a life-long prohibition advocate of the tactics pursued by those prohibition spokesmen who seek to prevent the calling of a state convention to consider the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. There is no question of the loyalty of this critic to the prohibition ideal, for a part of his services to the dry cause is reflected in the written statutes of Oklahoma.

While favoring the retention of the Eighteenth Amendment and continuing his life-long practice of total abstinence he holds that it is a mistake to oppose the holding of a state convention impliedly ordered by Congress. He holds that the prohibition cause will be disserved by angering thousands of voters, and widespread anger will be the certain fruits of denying the people the right to vote upon a public question of such importance.

Failure of Oklahoma to take action and take it speedily will injure the prohibition cause throughout the country, in the opinion of this dry champion. It is the opinion of this prohibitionist that nothing would do quite so much to discourage the exultant army of the repealists as for the states admittedly dry to vote on the repeal issue at once and defeat repeal emphatically. Let the country learn that the dry states are not going to approve repeal, and the ardor of the repealists everywhere will begin to cool.

If the dry states delay action or refuse to take action, the psychological effect of continued wet victories is going to be bad. Let as many as twenty state conventions vote wet without an exception, and tens of thousands of dry supporters will be ready to quit the battle. But if a dozen dry states vote at once and vote dry, discouragement will seize the repeal advocates. It will be decidedly poor tactics for the drys to stand on their dignity and treat the repeal movement with silent contempt while an unbroken string of wet victories is convincing the country that repeal cannot be defeated.

There is reason for believing that the finest service Oklahoma can render the dry cause is to vote just as soon as possible and vote dry by an emphatic majority. A speedy dry victory in Oklahoma would silence many a repealist who is claiming that the entire country has turned wet.—*Daily Oklahoman* (Oklahoma City).